Registered No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,848.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5

Second do. .... ,, 2 8

Third do. .... ,, 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.

Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,

Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences :, Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Colombo	12
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Cannanore	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Beypore	9	,, False Point	24
,, Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
,, Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire ...... May.	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bahrein	1
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Koweit	23	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	12
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Bucheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 15th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class .... Rs. 500

Second Class .... ,, 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,260 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ .... Rs. 300

,, MALTA .... ,, 400

,, LIVERPOOL .... ,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 Tons	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class .... Rs. 660

Second Class .... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers, only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ELGIN are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders. No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the Steamer leaves the Port.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :

3 Bales Grey Shirting 7 lbs.

4 Do. do. 8 lbs.

10 Cases White Ground Print.

5 Do. Coloured do.

2 Do. White Dhoties.

2 Do. White Shirting.

4 Cases Looking-glasses in Fancy Gilt Frames.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated articles, &c., at the Tent No. 14, near the Band Stand, Esplanade.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY the 1st day of April at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the Household Furniture, &c, the property of Captain H. Burgess, R. A. comprising glass ware, tea, dinner and dessert sets, plated articles, carved circular and dining tables, side-board, hatstand, whatnots, dumbwaiter, screens, drawingroom and easy chairs, eleopatra couches writing tables, iron bedsteads with mattrasses and curtains, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany toilette glass, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers with bookcase, teapoys, diningroom chairs, carpets, lamps, an English alter closet, copper cooking utensils, and icepot dispensary articles, &c.

The property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR BAZAAR.

By order of Mortgage and on account and risk of Wisunath Bhicajee and others, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate thereon and containing by admeasurement 72 feet in length and 22 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and assessed in the books of Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and bound as follows :—that is to say by the east Mahim Public Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by the part of the said house or the garden of Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Sakaram Hoolajee and Ballajee Hoolajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Bansaly Lallgass Gopaldass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few sets plated and brass mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

The Property of an Officer.

1 Bay Waler Cob Gelding, 14-1, 5 years old, perfectly broken to saddle, quiet, temperate and a first-rate hack, sound and up to weight. Rs. 1,000.

2 Chestnut Arab Horse, about 14-2, 9 years old, sound, and a perfect Lady's Horse and Charger, very handsome and high-caste. Rs. 800

3 Brown Arab Galloway, 14 hands sound, carries a Lady a stout good-looking Horse. Rupees 600.

The above to be seen on a days previous notice being given to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. Will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz :—

Handsomely gold gilted cloth and wax flower vases of different sizes under glass comes, one invoice of bronze hanging argand lamps with drops, wall shades, dinner sets, large and small elegant pictures of large and small sizes, 1 eighteen light chandelier with drops, stocking, stocks, Thana napkins, handkerchieves, 2 cases alpacca umbrellas, 4 cases of glass candlesticks, 2 cases of glass cups and saucers, kerosine hanging and table lamps, 1 box containing a collection of geological Rocks, 1 medicine chest by W. E. Statcham, 1 microscope by Morgan Brothers. 100 reams cartridge paper.

1 case of India rubber and canvas pipes suitable for gardens and bungalows.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

1 case containing 420 dozens well publ ished and of well known makers cutlery, consisting of large and small pocket knives, scissors, &c., &c.

To close an account,

Four cases of overland fresh Salted hams in canvas,

On account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Merwanjee Khurasgot :

1 Brass kerosine oil hanging lamp.

2 Bronze kerosine oil hanging lamps.

1 Three light hanging lamp.

Furniture consisting of black wood carved large and small round tables, pier tables, teapoys, full carved lady's writing desk, carved stools with damask cushion, conversation and reclinig sofa couches, sideboard, cupboards, camp cots, folding screens, iron folding cots, chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, dhooties &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Rich 8, 4, 2, and 1 Light Hanging Argand Lamps by Nash, Elegant Pier Tables, Single and Double Lights, Wall Shades by Nash, McCabe's and other Clocks, Alabaster Figures, Hand Organ, Vases, and Ornaments, &c., &c., the Property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla, deceased, at his residence at Khetwady.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla. Consisting of 8, 4, 2, and 1 light hanging Argand lamps with drops, pair of six lights candelabras with rich cut shades, pans, drops, and rich glass stems, handsome pier and round tables, single and double branched wall-shades by Nash, carved sofas, conversation and reclining couches lined with silk, chiffoniers, pier tables with marble tops, carved and plain circular tables, round teapoys, a complete set of dining tables in four pieces, easy and predieu chairs, iron rocking chairs, chairs with and without arms, side tables with drawers, mahogany medicine chests, child's cradles, walnutwood and blackwood presses, with glass mirror, carved screens, mahogany self-playing organ with one barrel, a cottage piano, a correct-going 8 day clock, by McCabe R.E., alabaster figures, Bohemian and porcelain large and small size vases, and ornaments, pictures in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, plated table candlesticks, plated salver, plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, 1 iron fountain, 1 large size magic lantern with 128 views, 1 lamp with wicks and spare chimneys complete.

1 stereoscope with slides complete.

A fashionable and highly finished small park phaeton, By E Kesterton, London.

1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED IRON WIRE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Godown of Messrs Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, Fort, the following damaged Iron Wire, on account of the concerned :—

Ex Asia.

S—504-18—7 Cases Polished Ironwire, No. 28-34, each 250 lbs, each 60 Rings.

551-52—2 Casks Polished Iron Wire, No. 24 30, each 5 cwt.

520-47—25 Casks do. No. 20 to 32, each 5 cwt.

C A R—540-71—19 Casks Polished Iron Wire, No. 16 to 32, each 5 cwts.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T. cloths, Jaccouets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 2 Cases Chintz, 4 Cases Dhoties, 4 Bales Army Cloth, 2 Cases Assorted Kerosine Lamps, 5 Cases Eau-de-Cologne.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1874, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—NOTICE - The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LIFE MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS of the above Library will be held in the premises of the Library, on TUESDAY, the 7th of April next, at 6 P.M.

DINSHAW EDULJEE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 300 per Share WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1874.

And Notice is hereby also given, that in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by Resolution No. 1, passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 11th October 1873, the Directors intend, in every case where a Shareholder has taken a New Quarter Share in the Company, to appropriate the above Dividend payable to him, and to apply the same in or towards payment of the New Quarter Share or Shares which has or have been taken by him.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th April 1874, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby also given, that the Directors intend from and after the 30th day of April next to retain such of the New Quarter shares created in pursuance of the abovementioned resolution of the 11th day of October 1873 as shall not then have been taken by the Shareholders of the Company, and to dispose of those shares in such manner as they shall think most advantageous to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,

Bombay, 30th March 1874. Secretary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.

A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY :

W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Auditor :

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES : UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking from Assurants high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a low rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The equity of such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.

The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business (the Company intending to have Offices everywhere), and cover influences of climate in any part of the world.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100 paid as Capital, is invested in Consols, in Trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can only be made available on the improbable consequence of a sudden mortality effecting the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

The remainder of the Capital is employed in making loans on Mortgages, Reversions, Life Interests, Personal and other Securities in connection with Assurances. The Positive denies the right of using net premiums for Loaning purposes, as they should be invested in Government securities on behalf of Policy-holders. While the Assured are thus made safe, the Company is not debarred from making handsome profits for Share and Policy-holders, by the trading power of the Capital.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable to survivor at decease of the other.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,

Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS or a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. The best Preventive and Cure for Fever. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

TO LET, for two months, Rs. 300, a large HOUSE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Apply to Mr. MULRONEY, Superintendent.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH MARRIED WOMAN, the charge of 1 or 2 Children or a Lady for a Passage to England. Address "A. P.," care of this Paper.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—The coolest and most open part of the Fort. Apply ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a Pair of Bay Arab Carriage HORSES, the property of an Officer proceeding to Europe. Apply to X., at this Office.

HOT CROSS BUNS !—GOOD FRIDAY.—Orders registered at BAPTY'S Shop Fort, and at the BAKERY, Falkland Road. Price 2 Annas and 4 Annas each.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The Club will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, and until MONDAY, the 6th proximo, when the New Rooms in Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Building will be ready for occupation.

Bombay, 30th March 1874. E. HEWETT, Hon. Secy.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

22, RAMPART ROW.

THE REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET ON

MALABAR HILL.

A desirable BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, with three bed-rooms, could be had with immediate possession, or from 1st May next. Rent Rs. 200.

The Spacious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW No. 122, next to D. Slater, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW No. 53, on Nepean Sea Road, from April next, now in the occupation of Dr. O'Flaherty, with four bed-rooms.

The BUNGALOW No. 74, with three Bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 87. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, the Upper-storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, now in the occupation of the Hon. Mr. Rogers. Rent very moderate.

The BUNGALOW No. 121, now in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq., on Mount Pleasant, could be had furnished for a year. Rent very moderate.

A Furnished BUNGALOW, on the top of Malabar Hill, near Mr. Vises's Bungalow, could be had for about two months from 1st April. Rent moderate.

The LORD BISHOP'S Residence. A Magnificent upper-storeyed well furnished Bungalow in Mazagon. Could be had on moderate terms from 1st April up to December next.

Two Furnished Houses in Chinchpoogly. Rent Rs. 150 each. Water and Gas laid on.

The BUNGALOW No. 85, opposite to F. Mathew, Esq. Rent Rs. 75 only.

Two very large Upper-storeyed BUNGALOWS on the top of the Hill. Rent Rs. 300 and 350.

Four other small BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 60, 50, 50, and 45. For particulars apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

A desirable Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, very neatly Furnished, could be had from 1st May up to November next. Rent very moderate.

The Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by Planque, Vinay, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

A lower roomed BUNGALOW, next door to T. Conder, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

An Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by Wilkinson, Esq. Rent Rs. 140. For particulars apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well known "PROSPECT LODGE." Rent Rs. 250.

The Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the top of Cumballa Hill, near the Altamont, lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon and others. Rent very moderate. Apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

Another BUNGALOW with four bed-rooms. It is facing the sea on the west, has a charming sea view, and large compound neatly laid out. Rent Rs. 175.

The Commodious Upper-Storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "Locksley Hall," in Middle Colaba. It has four bed rooms; and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

MAZAGON.

Sixteen BUNGALOWS to let in Mazagon :—125, 125, 80, 250, 100, 225, 150, 80, 80, 60, 100, 50, 50, 40, 125, and 125. Apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

PARELL HILL.—The well known Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the top of the Parell Hill, lately vacated by Capt. Henry. Rent Rs. 200.

Another BUNGALOW on the same Hill. Rent Rs. 100.

ON CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.—The Upper-storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, formerly occupied by Col. Trevor. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A few BUNGALOWS in Grant Road and Girgaum. For particulars apply to

22, Rampart Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

MATHERAN.—THE ONLY REMAINING BUNGALOWS.

THE HILL HOUSE—THE BYKE—THE HERMITAGE—HON. MUNGULDASS'S SMALL BUNGALOW—THE TERRACE COTTAGE—ROSE COTTAGE—CAMA COTTAGE—FOREST LODGE—KEEP-SAKE—PARSUT HOUSE—THE WILDERNESS—CAPRERA HOUSE—UPNA COTTAGE—TUMARA COTTAGE—FLEETWOOD—THE DELL—FLORENCE LODGE—ALADIN HOUSE—FERN WOOD—MENDES HOUSE.

FOR RENT, LISTS OF FURNITURE, PLANS, AND OTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;

GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;

SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;

GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;

CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,

OF THE NEWEST DESIGN

AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L.S.

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE, PILLS London."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the very large and healthy HOUSE, near Gowalla Tank, belonging to the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE SHROFF.

The House is well suited for a large School or for a Family Residence. It can be divided into two parts to suit the convenience of two Families. Apply on the Premises.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 8th APRIL 1874.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Residents of Bombay, that during his recent visit to Europe and America, he has spared neither expense, time, or personal exertion in the selection and organisation of his Troupe, and fearlessly asserts that no combination of a similar nature has embraced so many Artistic Celebrities as the present.

Mr. CARSON has much gratification in stating that pre-eminent among his recent engagements is the

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ARTIST,

Mr. HARRY LESLIE,

(whom he has prevailed upon to visit India)

Formerly Chief Comedian of Kelly and Leon's Minstrels, 720, Broadway, N. Y., and late Principal Comique of the Queen's Minstrels, England,

[The only Minstrel Company who have ever performed (By Special Command) before Her Majesty and Court.]

Mr. LESLIE, both in England and the United States, has long held the first position as the most finished Comedian of the Ethiopic Stage.

Mr. CARSON also takes great pride and satisfaction in informing the Public that at his solicitation,

Mr. J. O. PIERCE,

has early coadjutor, has been induced to revisit the scenes of his former triumphs.

Mr PIERCE, during his previous visit to India, was so great a favourite, and his merits, as a Solo Instrumentalist, are so widely known and appreciated, that Mr. C. feels assured of the gratification his Patrons will feel at seeing this announcement.

In addition to the above, Mr Carson would wish to draw attention to the names of the following Gentlemen, who have been engaged from the first Companies, and who are artistes of acknowledged position and ability in the Profession, viz.—

Mr. W. HOGARTH,

Baritone Vocalist,

Formerly of Chichester Cathedral, Viola and Euphonium Instrumentalist,

[From the Original Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.]

Mr G NORVILLE,

Tenor Vocalist,

[From St. Paul's Cathedral, the Crystal Palace, and St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.]

Mr. G. H. HENRI,

Tenor Vocalist, Eccentric Banjo Performer, and Solo Violoncellist,

[From the Original Christy's, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's Minstrels]

Mr. J. C. TALBOT,

Danseuse Prima Donna, Female Impersonator and Character Vocalist,

[From Christy's Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and the Prince of Wales' Christy's.]

MRS. D. CARSON and MRS. J. O. PIERCE

Will preside at the Pianoforte during the Entertainments.

REQUIRED for the Sind Horse Brigade Mess a PARSEE or MUSSULMAN MESSMAN, must supply his own Cooks and two Mess Servants. Address to MESS SECRETARY, Jacobabad.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five Rupees) per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the SECOND or RESERVED ISSUE of SHARES, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers' Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on SATURDAY, the 28th March, and intervening days, will be available for return, on any day up to and including, Monday the 13th April 1874.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

119, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut,	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona .... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.

Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.

Jubbulpore .... Cursetjee & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

A LADY, residing in a healthy part of Surrey, is desirous of RECEIVING THREE or FOUR quite YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with her own TWO. Ample References will be given. Reply D. C., Post Office, Red Hill, Surrey.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.

30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £350.

27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.

43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.

50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.

&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 ; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

⁂ State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORK NORWICH, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz. qts
Victoria Berg	,, 30	,, ,,
Laubenheimer	,, 15	,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20	,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	,, 14	,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 16	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.		
Do. Bottled here	,, 6	,, ,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,, 18	,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 30TH MARCH

EXCHANGE on London is weaker, and business can be sold on easier terms than on Saturday, although buyers are slow to accept lower rates.

Government Securities are in improved demand.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight........ 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight........ 1s. 11⅜d.
Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 11⅛d.
Documents, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11½d.
Documents, 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. .... 1s. 11 35/32d. to 13/16d.
Credit, 3 do. .... 1s. 11 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 249½ to 250.

On Calcutta ....60 days' sight. 97⅞ to 98
Do. demand........ 100⅛ to ⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand......... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 106½
Four & half per cent. 102¼
Four per cent. 101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...109¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109¼
years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872............................... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..........11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ......11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ......12 ,,
Bank Bills ....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper ....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6
Carolas ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces .. .. ,, 241½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106½
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamers are again firmer; a large number of rolets were made this morning at £2-12-6. By sail there is more enquiry.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £3 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d. / Myrabollams .... £2 7s. 6d. / Coir 5dls.............. £0 15s. 0d. }
Seeds .... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool .... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat .... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Seeds .... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Cotton .... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 per ton. / ,, Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt............ Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for Bank of Bombay shares. Colaba Land and Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	727½
40,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	405
4,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
60,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	129
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	49

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,600
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	700
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	175
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..		Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,463	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
400	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5000		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
120	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750*		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	90 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
	50				
1,000		all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	40
1,500		300	15 ps	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	0	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

WE have no change to report in the position of the market, and prices as a rule are quite the same. The demand for up-country markets continues of a small character, owing chiefly to the scarcity of money. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

800 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 in. 39 yds. 5¼ lbs.	at Rs.	3 6 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5 2 0
800 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5 4 0
500 ,,	,, ,, fine	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5 10 0
500 ,,	,, ,, com.	50 ,, 39 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	6 13 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	6 4 0
500 ,,	,, Sarries	42 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	2 0 6
500 ,,	,,	42 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2 3 6
3,750 pieces ,,	Dhotees	38 ,, 8 ,,	at ,,	1 12 0
2,700 ,,	,,	42 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	1 15 0
4,800 ,,	,,	42 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2 2 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday evening report a quiet market at Liverpool, with sales of 10,000 bales only, of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,000 are Surats, which are reported to be quiet. Imports at Liverpool are given at 15,000 bales, and the receipt of U. S. Ports at 10,000. We have, however, to notice an improvement of ⅛ cent. per lb. in Mid Uplands and of ⅛ cent. in Futures. At New York, In the prices of other kinds there has been no change. Fair Dhollera being wired at 5½d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5 13/16d. Broach at 6¼d., Orleans at 8⅝d, Mid Uplands at 16⅞ cent. The Manchester market remains unchanged. There has been no change in the price of Bar Silver which continues to stand at 59d. per oz. The produce market are generally unchanged, except coffee which is very much depressed, and prices of which are still drooping. Exchange on India has undergone no quotable change. Government Securities are advancing, and we notice a considerable rise upon our previous quotations: Fours stand at Rs. 99, Fours and half at Rs. 98½, and Fives and half 102⅞. The cotton market here has been quiet, and prices show a further decline of 2Rs. per candy. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee................................Rs. 182-84
Akote .... ,, 185-86
Broach M G .... ,, 190-92
Hinganghaut.................................... ,, 204-6
Dhollerah.................................... ,, 175-77
Old Dhollera .... ,, 145-55
Sawginned .... ,, 165-70
Vingorla .... ,, 152-55

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

150 candies New Khandeish ....at Rs. 163-69
,, ,, ...at ,, 163-64
,, ,, ...at ,, 168
,, ,, Akote F. P. B ....at ,, 186
,, ,, Mowa ....at ,, 179-80
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 180
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 178-80
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 178-80
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 180
,, ,, Porebunder ....at ,, 168
,, ,, Broach M.G........................at ,, 192
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 191
,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 191½-62½
,, ,, Bewnuggur ....at ,, 175
,, ,, W. S..............................at ,, 170
,, ,, Wudwan ....at ,, 170

YARNS.

There is very little enquiry at current rates, and consequently to effect sales of any importance lower rates would have to be accepted. Water No. 30's is, however, in good demand.

METALS.

No sales have come to our notice.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st March, compared with the statement issued on 28th March:—

LIABILITIES.		21st Mar. Rs.	28th Mar. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 11,71,249		
		71,22,774	71,71,249
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		71,07,003	74,10,223
Do. do. do. at Branches.		21,95,741	29,90,518
Other Deposits		1,10,75,919	1,09,08,034
Post Bills		20,383	19,040
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,58,035	5,67,207
Rs.		2,94,79,855	3,03,66,271
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		20,62,323	20,62,323
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise		17,66,591	15,69,231
Loans, on Security of do. do.		33,55,848	31,78,564
Current Accounts, overdrawn		879	6,630
Bills Discounted		84,71,604	88,51,831
Stamps		5,161	5,312
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,02,855		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 95,000		
		4,07,855	4,07,855
Bullion		51,511	4,31,079
Cash Balances with Correspondents		4,94,757	4,23,819
Cash and Currency Notes		1,28,63,326	1,34,29,627
Rs		2,94,79,855	3,03,66,271

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, Mar. 27.
	Sultana	Seals	Kurrachee, Mar. 25.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, Mar. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	England.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Koina, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 27.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 28.

Bradshaw, Captain, 26th M N I, on leave, from Banda.
Ranken, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Meiklejohn, Captain, 20th B N I, on leave, from Delhi.
Moray, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 29.

Beadon, Major, Major, Brigade on Bengal medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Buck, Colonel, 31st Regiment, on medical certificate, from Cawnpore.
Mennie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.
Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 30.

Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Mignon, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Sanderson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 27.

Boddam, Lieutenant, 6th Brigade R A, on duty, to Baroda.

MARCH 28.

Swindley, Lieutenant Colonel, 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
Strutt, Major, 3rd N L I, to join, to Ahmedabad.

MARCH 29.

Anderson, Captain, Adjutant 8th M. N I, to join, to Seetabuldee.
Bagshaw, Captain, Adjutant, 35th M. N I, to join, to Kamptee.

MARCH 30.

MacGregor, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, to England.
Collins, Major, 26th Cameronians, on leave, to England.
Jones, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Wallace, Colonel, 2/25th Foot, on leave, to England.
Street, Captain, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Norman, Captain, Clothing Department, on furlough, to England.
Bythell, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Morgan, Brevet Major, 55th Foot, on leave, to England.
Eyton, Lieutenant, 55th Foot, on leave, to England.
Macdonald, Major, 108th Regiment, on retirement, to England.
Ranken, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Beadon, Major, Brigade Major, Bengal on medical certificate, to England.
Mignon, Captain, Brigade Major, Bengal on leave, to England.
Bradshaw, Captain, 26th M. N I, on furlough, to England.
Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th March, 1874.

25th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 18th March 1874, directing Lieut-Col Fairbrother to officiate as Commandant, Maj Woodhouse as 2nd in Command, and Capt Barras as wing officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Little proceeding on leave, and until the arrival of Col Bacor.

Regimental order, dated 23rd March 1874, directing Lieut Orr, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Barras promoted, and until the arrival of Lieut Lynch.

29th Regt. N I—Regimental order, dated 12th March 1874 directing Lieut Werge, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties vice Capt Hogg officiating as Wing Officer.

Capt E E Reay, Quartermaster 6th N I, performed the duties, of wing officer, in addition to his own from the 2nd to the 4th January 1874.

Lieut T R M Macpherson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 8th N I officiated as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties from the 28th Feb to the 20th March 1874.

Capt S G D Turner, S C, officiated as Quartermaster 2nd (Grenadier) Regt N I from the 8th to the 23rd Dec. 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Lieut R E Grey, to England.
4th Hussars—Capt F Gooch, to England, per Troopship.
Capt W G Lawrell, to England, per Troopship.
15th Hussars—Paymaster (Major) A B de Lasalle to England.
Royal Artillery—Maj J W Collington (8th Brigade).
Riding Master E Nugent (9th Brig de) from 19th Feb to 19th Aug 1874 in England on medical certificate.
1st Foot (2nd Battalion)—Maj E A Stuart, to England.
7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Sub-Lieut L H H P Skinner, to England, from date of departure, for six months on urgent private affairs.
19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Surg Maj E L Hillernan, to England.
36th Foot—Lieut and Adjt W A Small to England.
56th Foot—Lieut-Col J S P Clearke, and Capt R S Skinkwin, to England.
66th Foot—Lieut E H Fosbery, from 1st April to 31st July 1874, on private affairs.
83rd Foot—Capt R Taylor, to England per troopship.
108th Foot—Maj H C Macdonald, from 10th March 1874 (or date of departure) pending retirement from the service.
Staff Corps—Maj J Galloway wing Officer, 28th N I or 22nd Belooch Regt, from 12th to 15th March 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Capt W Jacob, 1st Wing Subaltern 19th N I, for three months, from the date of departure in India on private affairs.
Errata—In G C No. 160 of the 11th instant, the paragraph—"The undermentioned Officers to be placed upon the Supernumerary List, but they will not be succeeded while in their present rank," is to be expunged.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.-W. Provinces, Mar 28.*)

Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Mag and Collr, Moradabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1874.

The undermentioned gentlemen, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations, to be special Magistrate:—
Captain Richard Graham Birch; and Lieut Herbert Wynne Apperley.

The undermentioned gentlemen, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations, to be Special Magistrate:—
Captain William Duncan MacPunk, in charge of carriage convoy on the road to Patna; and Captain Charles Owen Wynne Apperley, in charge of the transport depot at Allahabad.

Dr J H Loch, Civil Surgeon of Shahjehanpore to be Superintendent of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 14th March inclusive.

Major H M S Clarke, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police.

Mr H W Dashwood, Officiating Commissioner, Agra, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, with effect from the date of being relieved by the Hon'ble R A J Drummond Boolundshuhur, from date of taking over charge.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette, Mar. 26.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A W Crewe Reati, 2nd Punjab Infantry is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from the 9th March 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

Ensign J Scrafton is permitted to resign his commission in the Ghaziabad Company of the Corps on his removal from that station.

The Reverend A W Irwin, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed Chaplain of Murree.

The Reverend A W R Quinial, officiating as Chaplain of Murree will revert to the Chaplaincy of Kuldana on being relieved of the duties of the former station by the Rev Mr. Irwin.

In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No 3945, dated 22nd October 1873, Mr J A E Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has obtained an extension of thirty days' subsidiary leave on absence under Section 18, Rule 3 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J W Smyth, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Amritsar and Jalandhar Divisions vice Major W G Davies, appointed to officiate as Settlement Commissioner.

Captain R P Nisbet, Barrister-at-law, assistant Commissioner on temporary duty at Ludianah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, vice Mr. J W Smyth.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th March 1874.

In continuation of G O C C dated the 12th March 1874, page 99 and under instructions from Government, the following officers have been directed to proceed, at the public expense, to the stations specified above their names, and report themselves to the chief civil authority, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations:—

To Patna—Lt Col R Y Chambers, S C, offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 2nd N I.

To Berhampore—Lt F F R Burgess, 109th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub (on probation) 35th N I.

To Allahabad—Capt W A Lawrence, S C, offg 3rd Squad Officer 1st Ben. Cav.

Lt A T Weller, 65th Foot.

Capt R G Birch, late 1st Eur L C, Offg. Gar Qmr, Fort William.

Capt W D Macturk, late 64th N I, attached to the 40th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Lancers—Paymr and Hony Capt T Dynon, to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Bt Col W J Gray, (13th Brig) to Landour, for six months, from date of departure from his Brig, on medical certificate.

11th Foot, (1st Bat)—Lt R Thompson, to remain in England, from the 12th May to the 12th Aug, on private affairs, in extension.

14th Foot, (1st Bat)—Lt W A Ridgeway, to England, via Calcutta and Suez, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Bat)—Surg Major E L Hifferman, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot (1st Bat)—Lt and Adj C E Bovill, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

40th Foot.—Capt R Armstrong, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

63rd Foot—Surg J B Hannah, M D, to Bombay, for one month from date or quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot—Lt T W Best, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt G Gosselin, to England, for seven months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

85th Foot—Col F E App eyard, to Bombay, for fourteen days, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col H L Robertson, (doing duty arrackpore) for fifteen days, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Capt C M Bushby, (Wing Officer 11th N I,) to Almorah, from the 10th April to the 15th Octr, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg D J Canny, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazett* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE-EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HOGG—ALEXANDER—March 25th, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev W Clark, Captain Arthur Melvill Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, to Emily Louisa, daughter of Mr and Lady Louisa Alexander, of Forkill House, Co. Armagh, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITSEY—March 25th, at Ishapore Park, the wife of Mr S Whitsey, Head Mechanical Engineer of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore Park, near Barrackpore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOME—WALTON—March 26th, at the Old (or Mission) Church Calcutta, by the Rev J Welland, M A, Alexander LeFevre Home, of the Forest Department, to Marian Wellesley, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Bengal Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

WE noticed, a week ago, the new plea urged by the Government of Bombay for its pet scheme of a railway from Carwar to Gudduck, and pointed out what we believe to be the great error of policy our Public Works Department commits in advocating the construction of little lines here and there in the Presidency to gratify individual interests, instead of enlisting public sympathy in favour of a broad and well-considered plan for the completion of railway communications throughout Western India. We propose now to examine the arguments by which Colonel Kennedy seeks to change the opinion of the Government of India on the subject of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s proposal to guarantee the State for a certain number of years against the risk of loss by the construction of the Carwar line. The local Government would prefer, it says, that the State should make the railway itself; but, if financial considerations do not permit such a public work to be undertaken directly by the State, unless it is certain that the traffic will suffice to pay interest on capital, Colonel Kennedy has been instructed to recommend once more that advantage should be taken of the offer of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. to provide the necessary capital. Adopting the estimates sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, and having full confidence in the goodness of the enterprise, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. say that, if the State will but determine to take the railway in hand, they are willing to deposit in the Public Treasury the sum of £100,000 as a guarantee fund, in case the traffic does not come up to the expectations of the Engineers; and they calculate that this fund could not be exhausted in less time than 21 years after the opening of the line to traffic. The offer is a specious one, and the general principle involved, of the expediency of calling in the aid of private capitalists to relieve the State of a portion of its responsibility with regard to the construction of public works, deserves to be carefully weighed. Not many people are wholly satisfied with the results of the abolition by the Government of India of the old system of guaranteeing a certain rate of interest to capitalists who bound themselves to lay down main lines of railway; and at first sight Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. seem to bring forward private enterprise again in a new and more attractive form, in the form of the guarantor rather than the guaranteed, of the beneficial power that is ready to save the State from the chance of throwing away public money on unprofitable schemes rather than the cautious and timid proprietor of funds which will only be lent out at good market rates of interest.

But, although the proposal is a perfectly legitimate one for Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. to make, and although we do not doubt the sincerity of their profession of faith in the soundness of the Carwar Railway scheme, the offer of a guarantee to the State appears to us to be quite delusive. The objection taken by the Government of India a year ago to the offer was that it seemed to be coupled with the condition that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. "should "have a contract for the line on the Committee's "estimate" (of about a million sterling), and that it might be well worth their while to risk the loss of £100,000 for the sake of the large profits they could make on such a contract. Colonel Kennedy, however, now says that "such "a stipulation appears nowhere in the corre"spondence. What was proposed was that "Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. should arrange for "the construction of the railway, Government "advancing whatever funds might be required "for that purpose, and that the work should be "constructed under a Government supervision "similar to that which is exercised on the "guaranteed lines." But is not this a distinction without a difference? We do not know what precise signification Colonel Kennedy attaches to the words, "should arrange for the "construction of the railway," but they can hardly mean anything else than that the contract for the railway should be given to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. In this case, the proposal made by that firm resolves itself into an offer of a premium of £100,000 to the Government for a grant of the contract. The offer may or may not be a good one, but we see no reason why it should be made the subject of innumerable blue-books and of a costly and wearisome correspondence lasting over some years between high functionaries of State, or why tenders for the fulfilment of the contract should not be invited by the Government in the usual way. The chief fault we have found from the first with the management of this Carwar Railway business has been, that the Public Works Department has treated the question of the construction of this line as if it were a matter for private negotiation between the State and an influential mercantile firm. Colonel Kennedy has obstinately refused to make the slightest mention in his despatches of what is really the all-important consideration for a Government which cares for nothing but the public interests—that the firm which is so eager to have the Carwar Railway built possesses a good deal of landed property and the best part of the sea frontage at the port of Carwar, and that it could well afford, without regard to contractors' profits, to risk losing £100,000 for the sake of having the value of its property increased ten or twenty-fold by the expenditure of a million of public money on the railway and another million on the improvement of the harbour. The persistent applications of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. for the cooperation of Government in developing their property ought long ago to have been checked by the Public Works Secretary with the simple answer that the State was willing to consider any fair proposal for the construction of the railway at the sole expense and risk of the firm which has so much at stake in Carwar, but that the organisation and working out of the railway system of Western India could not be subordinated to their interests.

When the State has determined what lines of its own it ought to construct, there will be much to be gained by allowing private adventurers to make railways for themselves wherever they fancy such enterprises will pay. It is a great mistake to lay down a hard and fast line as to the proper mode of raising capital for new enterprises. The State has far too much on its hands already in India; and the present attempt to prevent the investment in Indian Railways of any capital except that which passes through the hands of the Railway Department cannot be sustained. The theory of placing all the railways exclusively under the control of Government officials was, in fact, advocated chiefly by the class of men whose main idea is, when they see a chance of so much as a single rupee slipping though their fingers, to create a new Department to seize it. The most immoderate expectations were nourished of what the Railway Department would accomplish, of the amount of money it would save to the country, and the quantity of work it would do; but in five years' time it has done hardly anything and has saved nothing; and a wholesome reaction in favour of private enterprise has already set in. If Colonel Kennedy is really anxious to try a fresh experiment as to the advantages of private enterprise, let him begin in Bombay. Why go so far as Carwar? In Bombay there is a wealthy population which has been tantalized for years with the sight of two great lines of railway which run through the island, but which the inhabitants are not allowed to make use of. After a very hard fight, the Baroda Railway has been extended to Colaba; and some local traffic is at last possible on this line; but the G. I. P. Railway still disdains to compete for the local traffic of a town containing more than half a million of busy people; its more dignified function is to send empty trains scouring through the limitless and almost uninhabited plains of the Deccan. We believe the most profitable enterprise anyone could undertake in Bombay would be the connection of the two railways by means of a line along the foreshore of the harbour from Moody Bay to Colaba; and, if Colonel Kennedy and Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. will throw Carwar to the dogs for a time and employ private enterprise to complete this grand work of improvement, they will earn the thanks of the whole community.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE correspondent who was so anxious yesterday about the qualifications of a certain special juror is referred to the Sheriff for a solution of his doubts. We hope the Sheriff wil soon be well enough again to attend to such matters.

THE Municipality of Bombay is not at all likely to submit without a murmur to the attempt of Mr. Souter and Sir P. Wodehouse to inflict a heavy fine upon it by increasing the strength of the police on the pretence that the present establishment is not strong enough to keep the peace in this city. It appears from the evidence of the first trial of the present Criminal Sessions that *eight* Europeans and *twelve* natives put down the disturbance of February 13. If, then, the force had been properly handled from the first, what excuse is there for saying that it is not strong enough for its work?

THE *on dit* is that Major Watts, who was appointed as an assistant to Mr. Souter during the recent riots, is to receive a deputation allowance of rupees ten per day for the time he played at amateur policeman. If this is really so we hope the general duty officers who worked fifty per cent. harder than the gallant Watts will also be remembered. General Gell in a complimentary "Brigade Order" stated that the heavy work fell to these officers night and day. We know that they were in uniform and patrolling the streets, and we feel sure that if Major Watts is rewarded for his easy duties that the general duty officers will also be remembered.

FROM an extraordinary issue of the *Government Gazette*, North-Western Provinces, we gather the following information regarding the Provincial Budget 1874-75. The entire receipts of the N.-W. Provinces for 1874-75 are estimated at Rs. 1,74,24,380; and the entire expenditure at Rs. 1,80,85,370. These totals include the current revenue of the province, which has to be set against the current expenditure, and in which a moderate surplus has to be provided; and the appropriated and municipal funds, which are raised for definite objects, and have to be expended solely on those objects in the places where they are raised. Some of these funds have large balances, which it is intended to expend, and therefore in this branch of the accounts equilibrium is not aimed at. The result of certain arrangements will be, while the appropriated receipts will be Rs. 45,05,650, the expenditure will be Rs. 52,61,209, or seven and a half lacs above receipts; and the existing balances of the province will be diminished by this sum of seven and a half lacs. On the other hand, the provincial receipts are estimated at Rs. 129,18,730, and the charges at Rs. 1,28,24,170; and thus a fair surplus of Rs. 94,560 is provided for, out of which unforeseen contingencies can be met. In the receipts there has been a decrease of five lacs, four and a half lacs of which are nominal, while half a lac is due to the over-estimate of 1870-71. On the expenditure side there has been a decrease of five and a half lacs, of which four and a half lacs are nominal (balanced by the decrease in receipts) and one lac is a real decrease. This was brought about by a reduction in the Registration and Police Departments, by which a saving of two lacs was effected, set against an increase of a lac in Dispensaries, Lunatic Asylums, and Vaccination. In other departments there has been no considerable change. But in the Public Works Department, the charges due to what were formerly imperial works are so closely mixed up with what were formerly local, that it is impossible to distinguish them except by an arbitrary division, under which the figure allotted in 1870-71 has remained unaltered. Financially, therefore, the allotment made in 1870 has worked fairly for the province, while the increase in the local cess, imposed as the old settlement of each district fell in, has given elasticity to the revenues, and thus enabled the administration to cope with the necessary gradual increase of expenditure in all departments, and especially to extend largely the system of Village Schools and Village Police and to increase considerably the allotment to Public Works. The Lieutenant-Governor received the province in April, 1871, with a balance of Rs. 52,69,862, a provincial revenue of Rs. 1,19,05,519, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,15,81,537. He leaves it in April, 1874, with a balance of about Rs. 53,03,000,—an income of Rs. 1,29,18,730, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,24,170.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

A Baronetcy together with a pension and the orders of C. M. G. and K. C. B. have been conferred by Her Majesty on Sir Garnet Wolseley in recognition of his services during the Ashantee Campaign.

A vote of thanks to the General will also be passed in both Houses to-night.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 30TH MARCH.

Two Republicans have been elected for the Departments of Haute Marne and Gironde. The Assembly adjourns from to-day till the 12th of April for the Easter holidays.

The Duc de Broglie explained on Saturday last the views of Government on the creation of a second Chamber.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, 30TH MARCH.

Prince Bismarck threatens to resign unless the Reichstag passes the clause in the Army Bill fixing the peace footing at 401,000 men.

THE ATTACK ON THE CARLIST AT BILBOA.

MADRID, 30TH MARCH.

Marshal Serrano has carried and retains the first Carlist line before Bilboa. An attack on the second line was unsuccessful.

LONDON, 28TH MAR., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5¼d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 10⅞d.
Oriental Bank shares.................. £45 10s.
Chartered Bank shares .... £14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares .... £25 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ... £37.
Total Coin in the Bank of France .... £41,125,000.
,, Notes in circulation .... £104,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 96.
4½ do. do. .... 98½.
5½ do. do. .... 101⅛.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Hylton Castle, Trent and Tagus.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MAHOMEDANS AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 30TH MARCH.

The Mahomedans are excited in consequence of a missionary tract. A breach of the peace is apprehended. The magistrate recommends the missionary to discontinue the issue of the tract. A police guard has been placed over the Mission Church.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, to investigate the cause of the accident which occurred on the Hooghly on Friday last, is now being held.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANARJEE, the Native Civilian, having obtained leave of absence for three months, has left for England, for the purpose of representing his case to the Secretary of State.

MAJOR W. G. DAVIES, Officiating Additional Commissioner, Umritsur and Jullundhur Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Commissioner during the absence of Mr. J. B. Lyall.

IT is said that the men of the Moolkee Horse have been permitted by Government to remain in the service two years longer, in consideration of the excellent services rendered by them to the State during the late mutiny.

THE *Deccan Herald* regrets to know that fever prevails among the natives in Poona to a very great extent at present. The regiments have a great number of men and women in hospital suffering from fever and ague.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* mentions the case of some lads being punished for stealing fowls which "were as usual grazing" near the married quarters of the 20th Brigade. Fowls grazing is a sight as rare as horses pecking, we should say.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR F. R. POLLOCK, K.C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, having reported his return from furlough to Europe, has been appointed to the charge of the Peshawur division, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th instant.

As the Turcomans still infest the colonized territory of Khiva, the Russians have undertaken a raid against them, and are preparing for a regular campaign in the summer. It is probable that their operations will not be limited to the Northern Turcomans, but extend to the southern tribes also.

A COUNTRY craft named Putton, laden with rice, lately left Khetty for Kurrachee in company with three other crafts. After crossing the Khetty bar she encountered rough weather and was broken in pieces. There were thirteen crew and a Cutchee passenger on board, but only two men were saved.

A PUBLIC meeting held at Moulmein to concert measures for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal does not appear to have been very successful. Most of the mercantile community stayed away, it is said, because they are disgusted at two fortunate houses getting the whole of the contracts for rice.

WE notice that Mr. R. H. Vincent, late acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay, has received charge of the office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee. This officer seems to get plenty of "knocking about;" if we mistake not, he has been used to keep warm for other people four appointments since he left Bombay. Surely this is not fair play to a valuable public servant like Mr. Vincent.

THE statement made by a contemporary yesterday with reference to the Sheriff of Bombay turns out, we are sorry to say, to be correct. Mr. Taylor seems to have stumbled in some matting at the Byculla Club, and one of his legs has been badly broken. Such an accident is a serious affair at Mr. Taylor's time of life, and his friends are in some anxiety about him. One thing is certain that his genial face will be missed in society for some time to come.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker proceeds to Europe by the steamer of the 13th April, not that of the 6th, as at first mentioned. The term of Mr. Tucker's appointment in the Executive Council expires on the 7th inst., when he will be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, who is expected by the incoming mail. Mr. Tucker does not retire from the service immediately, though we believe it is not his intention to return to India. He takes a year's preliminary furlough on medical certificate!

ANGLO-INDIANS on their way home will be glad to hear that satisfactory progress has been made with the first ship and engines of the Bessemer Saloon Steam-boat Company, which is to make sea sickness in the English Channel impossible. It is stated that in working out the details of the invention the expectations formed at the time the company was established have been greatly strengthened, and that the success of the undertaking may be relied upon as absolutely certain. The ship will be launched with engines and saloon on board all complete, and be ready for active service in the early summer.

THE *Indian Daily News* is of opinion, and not without reason, we think, that one of the lessons of the present famine is the duty of reviving the exploded village institutions of Bengal, so far as they are compatible with the altered conditions of the country, and of thus enlisting the people as intelligent fellow-workers in their own salvation, instead of bringing them upon our relief-works at the last moment, like helpless and paralysed lumps of humanity in such an energency as the present local. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether punchayets could be trusted more fully than energetic Englishmen really anxious in the welfare of the natives.

ALL doubt about Kossuth's affairs, as said to have been reported upon by Dr. Max Schlesinger, may now be put aside. Dr. Schlesinger has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*, and we may now believe the statement published a short time ago in the "Tatler" to the effect that the pathetic account of Kossuth's poverty with which Dr. Schlesinger was credited was actually the work of a Yankee journalist:—

> SIR,—After a week's ramble among the solitary rocks of the Cornish coast, where not a single number of *The Times* met my eye, I find, on my return to town, that "a communication by Dr. Max Schlesinger to the *Frankfort Gazette*," about Louis Kossuth, has found its way into the columns of your most influential paper from the *Echo*.
>
> Allow me to state that the communication in question is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and that the publication of my name under it is an absolute forgery. I have never been at Milan; I have never paid a visit to Kossuth during his stay in Italy; I never had the honour of seeing him since he left England, more than 20 years ago; and I have never written the said communication for the *Frankfort Gazette*, or any other paper.—I am, &c.
>
> MAX SCHLESINGER.
>
> 25, Upper Bedford-place, W. C., Feb. 27.

THE planters of the South of India evidently see their way to making the Bengal Famine useful to themselves as well as advantageous to the famine-stricken. The Wynaad Planters' Association have been in correspondence with the Collector of Malabar as to the possibility of obtaining a supply of labour from the famine-stricken districts. They offer five annas a day for able-bodied male labourers; undertake to supply them, if necessary, with rice at a minimum rate of six Wynaad seers to the rupee, and to provide them with suitable houses and medical attendance. The planters do not think that the proportion of the travelling expenses of the imported Bengalese should exceed Rs. 5 a head, for each planter and, moreover, they stipulate that the coolies mustenter into an agreement for not less than three years. The Collector has professed himself willing to assist the scheme, and a circular is now being sent to the various planters asking them how many Bengal coolies they would agree to take under the aforesaid conditions. It seems to us, however, that the planters ought to agree to pay a certain portion of a coolie's expenses back to Bengal should he wish to leave the Wynaad at the completion of his engagement.

MILITARY ITEM.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Barklly on the 19th day of January 1874, Private William Jones, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, in having, at Moradabad, on the 24th of November 1873, used insubordinate language towards Sergeant Henry Bishop, of the same regiment, and insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having on the same day struck the sergeant with his clenched fist. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for a period of seven years; and further to be dismissed with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIP CHALDEA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOCHRA CREEK, 26TH MARCH 1874.

I WRITE from the wreck of the ill-fated ship Chaldea, which vessel your readers have long since been made aware was run upon a sandy bar off the entrance to the abovenamed creek, situated some seven miles to the northward of Vingorla, after having struck upon a sunken rock in the fairway between Vingorla Rocks and the main land [a recognized channel] and one frequently been used by steamers. The rock upon which the ship struck is not shown on any chart, not even the latest published.

The escape of all on board is a most providential circumstance, and it is very much to be doubted if any ship has hitherto received such an injury and escaped the dire calamity which must have resulted had she gone down in deep water.

All are unanimous in their admiration of the coolness, energy, and entire self-possession displayed by Captain Lewis under the trying ordeal, and all feel that, to his prompt and decisive action in running full speed for the shore and beaching the vessel, their lives are owed. As it was, but few minutes were to spare when she took the ground, as her foredeck was then level with the water, and her stern so much raised that the blades of the screw had all but lost their hold of the same.

When the nature of the breach in the ship's side became known it seemed almost incredible that she should have been kept afloat sufficiently long to reach her present position, which is at least four miles from where she struck

I have to note one fact with extreme regret—indeed I blush while I write it—viz. that the troops acted in a manner which is a disgrace to their cloth and nationality; becoming completely panic-stricken and disordered, taking charge of the boats without any regard for the lives of others, and exhibiting other signs of terror which are painful to contemplate. It must be remembered, however, in justice to the British soldier, that these men were but new, undisciplined, drafts—mere lads in reality most of them; and I have little doubt but that after they have been a short time attached to their regiment they would be as ready as the heroes of the Birkenhead to stand at ease, at the order of their commanding officer, and go down at their posts, as did those men on that ever memorable occasion: such is the force of discipline and the unfailing result of *esprit de corps*. Lieutenant Langlands, of the 43rd Light Infantry, who was in command of the drafts, appears not to have at first been aware of the extent of the danger (the passengers having been re-assured by the officers of the ship), and did not see the men in the boats until their action was pointed out to him, when he immediately ordered them to their stations; and, I have his authority for saying, they at once obeyed and remained amenable to order thereafter. The ladies, it is pleasing to record, displayed the greatest fortitude, and calmly awaited whatever fate might betide them, merely asking that they should be directed what they should do.

Captain Lewis, who holds a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, has been for the past ten years navigating different ships belonging to the Company on this coast, and has passed through the same passage scatheless more than a score of times; and made use of it with the utmost confidence. This moreover is the first occasion upon which he has met with any accident since he has been in the Company's service. Before leaving the scene of the wreck by the Burmah, the passengers invited Captain Lewis on board, when Captain Bullock, of the Madras Staff Corps, who acted as spokesman, addressed a few words of thanks and farewell to him, in a feeling manner, on behalf of himself and fellow passengers, and presented a letter of condolence, of which the underneath is a copy:—

CAMP KOCHRA 25TH MARCH 1874.

DEAR CAPTAIN. LEWIS,—We, the undersigned passengers by the steam-ship Chaldea, are unwilling to part from you without expressing our sincere regret for the unfortunate accident which has befallen your vessel.

We wish also to express our sympathy for you under the trying circumstances, which we are convinced might have resulted in serious loss of life but for the coolness and judgment displayed by you and the officers of your ship, and the prompt decision which directed the beaching of the vessel.

We have also to thank you for the attention and kindness which we have received from you since we left Bombay, and more especially during our detention on this coast. With our best wishes, believe us to be, yours very truly,

W. J. Doveton, Colonel, Madras Infantry.
George Johnstone.
J. S. Langlands, 43rd Light Infantry (Commanding Drafts.)
R. Bullock, Captain, Madras Staff Corps.
C. J. O'Neill, Staff Surgeon.
R. Remfry.
Richard Andree, Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Service.
C. Heerjee, Agent B. I. S. N. Co., Cannanore.
Dadabhoy J. Soonawalla.
John B. Hemingway.

The Chaldea is a nearly new ship of 1,444 tons burthen, 180 horse power, and fitted with all the newest improvements and accessories to saving life. She is flush-decked with a straight stern, and carried a large cargo with a moderately light draught of water.

NARRATIVE.

The s.s. Chaldea left Bombay at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant, for Calcutta and intermediate ports, with a large general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub-Lieutenant A. B. Fenton, Mr. R. Y. Remfry, Mr. J Johnstone, Major Galbraith, Surgeon O'Neill, Colonel Doveton, Mrs. Doveton, Miss Doveton, Captain Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Mr. John B. Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway and child, Mr. C. Heerjee, Martin Wood, Esq., Dr. Andree, Master Andree and 77 men, drafts of Royal Artillery and 43rd Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. J. S. Langlands, H. M. 43rd Regiment, bound to Cannanore, Mrs. Doveton's East Indian maid-servant, 43 native passengers, and 6 native servants and ayahs—in all 145 persons, which with the crew and servants, numbering 96, made a total of 241 souls. There were also 4 horses and specie to the value of 4 lacs and 77 thousand rupees. She experienced fine weather throughout the night with a fresh north-west breeze, arriving at Rutnagherry at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant. After landing passengers and cargo she proceeded again at 8 a.m. and kept down her usual course, along the land, till she arrived abreast of Malwan at 2 p.m., when, wishing to save time and reach Vingorla before dark, the captain took the inner Vingorla passage or Karil Kuchal channel (inside Vingorla rocks). At 2 30 p.m. the square rock (Taylor's Chart) bore north-east and by north, about 2 miles, when the course of the ship was altered to south-east and the lead kept constantly going. At 2.50 p.m., the speed being about 9 knots, she struck a sunken rock in mid-channel, the lead gave 9 fathoms, and the engines were immediately stopped. Finding that the vessel was free of the ground the order to go ahead was given, and immediately afterwards she again struck, heavily, but passed over the rock, the lead giving 5½ fathoms. The engines were again stopped and Captain Lewis, observing the vessel to be settling down in the water, gave orders to clear away the boats, when (to use his own words, which are corroborated by the officers and several of the passengers), a panic seized the troops, who rushed into the boats, filling them as they hung at the davits and preventing the crew from clearing them away. Under these circumstances, it being evident that loss of life would ensue should the boats be lowered, from overcrowding, the captain gave orders to "keep all fast" and proceeded on at full speed; at the same time requesting the officer in charge of the detachment to endeavour to get his men under control and to station them at the pumps, which orders were, Captain Lewis tells me, carried out by a few of the older and steadier of them. The greater number, however, he says, were young undisciplined recruits not amenable to order. Some of them, in their immediate dread o a watery grave, clung to the captain's legs imploring him to lower the boats and save them from the impending danger. He, however seeing that the ship was rapidly settling down, and being yet in hopes of her keeping afloat sufficiently long to admit of beaching her, which he considered to be the only means of saving life and property, put her head towards the shore the vessel being at this time about three miles from the nearest point of Neuti. The coast just there being rocky and exposed to the nort west, from which quarter the wind blows almost invariably at this season of the year, a more sheltered spot was sought, and a sandy beach was observed about a mile to the south-eastward, towards which the ship was headed, not without difficulty, as she was fast getting beyond control and settling down by the head.

She took the ground without further mishap at 3-35 P.M., or just 45 minutes from the time that she first struck, on a bar of sand and mud quite sheltered from the north west by a bluff of considerable elevation, at the entrance of Kochra Creek, a mile and a half eastward of Neuti Fort, Vingorla Head Light house bearing S. E. ½ S. and the Bluff Point above noted W ½ S. with the creek just open, the ship's head being N. N. W. She lay perfectly quiet in smooth water and upright, the water washing over the forecastle and the stern high in the air with the propeller nearly out of water.

The boats were at once lowered and the passengers and troops with their baggage landed at the mouth of the creek; at the same time a boat was despatched to Vingorla, in charge of the second officer, to telegraph to the agents in Bombay, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., to send assistance, also to procure boats for the purpose of saving cargo. Sails were then sent on shore and a party of men to rig up accommodation for those who had been landed. A convenient spot for camping was found in a grove of cocoanut trees close to the landing place, and every body was soon under shelter, and refreshments were served out.

All were heartily thankful for their wonderful escape, and no doubt returned thanks to the Controller of all events for their preservation.

The captain remarked particularly upon the singular fortitude evinced by the ladies [as in contradistinction to the terror of the soldiers] and the native crew, even, he thinks behaved better than could have been expected with so bad an example before them. The native passengers, as might be expected, displayed the usual signs of extreme fear, notwithstanding their fatalism. They rushed into one another's arms hugging and kissing each other, calling all the time upon Allah for help but otherwise resigning themselves to their fate without the slightest idea or intention of aiding or assisting themselves. Should matters have come to the worst and the vessel have gone down in deep water, it was the intention of the captain to have ordered all hands into the rigging as soon as that result become inevitable.

After attending to the wants of those on shore the officers and crew returned to the vessel and commenced breaking out cargo from the after hold, the main hold being full by that time, and the fore hold rapidly filling. The forward furnaces in the engine room were extinguished at about 8 p.m., and at 11 p.m. the after furnaces were quenched. The water at this time was washing over the forecastle deck as far aft as the foremast. In the meantime the specie had been got up and placed on the after part of the quarter deck under the guard of the ship's sepoys.

During the night Mr. Waman Appajee, the Company's agent at Vingorla, with commendable promptitude arrived with ten cargo boats, and throughout the night the crew were employed in discharging such of the cargo as could be got at. By morning the fore and main holds and engine room were full of water up to the sea level.

The captain speaks in the highest terms of praise, of both the Officers and Engineers of the ship who one and all have exerted themselves to the very utmost throughout.

Pending the arrival of assistance from Bombay the undamaged cargo which had been saved was transferred to some Pattimars which had been engaged, and that which was found to be damaged was landed on the beach and placed under the care of a police guard. During Tuesday night the after hold filled and the ship commenced to settle gradually over on the port bilge. Of the four horses which were on board three were landed in safety, and the fourth, a valuable charger belonging to Colonel Doveton, was drowned alongside the ship, owing to the inexperince of the native boatmen, and this was the only casualty if we may except the rats, who in this instance seem to have belied their proverbial instinct for forsaking a sinking ship, as the Chaldea was only just out of deck, and, had they proved true to tradition they might have walked on shore and so have escaped their fate. As it was they might be seen running about the decks in all directions evidently perfectly scared

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

and they might have been caught with the slightest effort. One gentleman sleeping on board at night found several coiled up under his pillow and they did not seen dispoed to leave their quarters when disturbed.

On receipt of the news of the disaster in Bombay the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., had ordered the Penang, which was in dock, to be made ready at once to proceed to the assistance of the Chaldea. She was got out of dock at 2 p.m. on Monday and took on board pumping engines, water tanks, casks, spars, planks, and other material, and, after working all night, she left Bombay harbour on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th instant, but had only got as far as the outer light-ship when it was found that she could proceed no further: one of the pistons, I am told, which was under repair, having worked loose on the rod. The Burmah, which was about to be docked, had however been ordered in the meantime to get ready to take on the passengers and cargo of the Chaldea, and, after taking on board water tanks, casks, &c., left the harbour at 2 30 P.M. and by the courtesy of Messrs. Nicol and Company I took passage in her to the scene of the wreck. Arrived alongside the Penang, we took on board such material as time would admit of, our orders being not to delay more than two hours. We also took in tow a steam coal barge with a pumping engine on board, which had been previously towed by the Penang, and the following gentlemen; Mr. McIvor of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.; Mr. Wickes, Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co., in Bombay; Captain Clarke;—Marine Surveyor (who went down in the interest both of the Company and the London and Liverpool Salvage Association to assist with his experience); and Mr Smale, the diver in the employment of the P. and O. Company, (whose services had been placed at the the disposal of the agents) with diving dress, apparatus, and his own men. There were, besides, forty coolies. Unfortunately time would not admit of our receiving a second engine and pump which was on board the Penang.

The Burmah arrived at the site of the wreck at 6 p. m. the following evening, and remained during the night, receiving on board the undamaged cargo saved from the Chaldea, amounting to upwards of 1,000 packages, and the specie. The passengers also embarked early the following morning, no doubt glad to find themselves afloat again, though they were by no means badly off, all things considered, in their encampment on shore. During the night the engine and pump had been transferred from the steam barge to the Chaldea and the engineers and others, under Mr. Wickes's superintendence, were employed in getting them into working order. In the course of the day the starboard boweranchor was carried out on the starboard beam with a hawser fast to it, was which, hauled tight by a tackle from the foremost head, and a second hawser made fast to the other some distance down was in like manner set up by a tackle from the mainmast head, the two forming a bridle. This was a measure of precaution to prevent the vessel heeling further over, as she had been gradually settling down into the sand forward and heeling over on her port bilge.

At daylight the diving apparatus had been put in position and, as soon as practicable, Mr. Smale, the diver, went down outside the ship on the port side, where all were satisfied the damaged would be found. He examined carefully all along that side but could find no injury. He next went down on the starboard side and at length came up, breathless with astonishment, as well he might be, at the extraordinary extent of the damage which he had discovered. The ship's side just below the knuckle of the bilge was torn open for a length of nearly 50 feet two plates and in some places three, in width, throughout the entire length. Mr. Smale has been employed as a diver upwards of twenty years, fourteen of which he has spent in the service of the P. and O. Company, in India, and has had great experience in examining wrecks, and he declared he had never seen anything in his life to equal the extent of the injury, and he was lost in wonder that the vessel had been able to go the distance she had done with such a hole in her side. The breach commences from abreast the foremast and extends to the forepart of the bridge.

Everything that prudence or foresight can suggest is being done with a view to save the vessel but her position is a very critical one, and at any rate sufficient pumping power is not yet available. I had almost forgotten to say that two compartments, the main hold and the reserve coal bunker, are breached.

POSTSCRIPT.

Finding that I could not get my letter away until Friday evening, and that the course of post by land from Vingorla occupies nearly four days I determined to wait for the Assyria which was hourly expected.

On Friday the vessel was found to have heeled over a little further, and had an inclination to the horizon of 9 degrees beyond which she has not yet gone, the stays from the mastheads no doubt holding her up. The diver has since been down both inside and outside of the ship and has passed through the breach into the hold, making careful examinations as to the nature and extent of the damage. A small chain (the messenger which is used for purchasing the anchor) has been passed under the ship, some 12 feet abaft the forefoot, by means of which the ship's bower cables may be got under her bottom if it may yet be deemed possible to lift her forward by barges. After the pump had been set going for some time it was found necessary to lift it again and examine the valves as it was not working satisfactorily. One of them was found to be altogether gone and it was accordingly repaired.

On Saturday morning, at about 7 A.M., H. M ship Dalhousie arrived with two lighters laden with pumps, engine, tanks, &c. The engine was got on board the Chaldea in the course of the day, and a second pump was got into position, in the after, hold (the first being set in the engine room) but they had not both been got into satisfactory working order by Sunday morning. Captain Dando the Marine Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company at Calcutta, who had come Overland to Bombay, arrived by the Dalhousie and expressed his entire approval of all measures that had been taken up to the time of his arrival. It is proposed to place iron bars or stanchions up and down at intervals throughout the length of the opening in the ship's side, within and without, frapping them well together, and a large roll of sails and cotton is being prepared which will be placed, over all, on the outer side when wire ropes will be passed over this again and hove tight and wedged so as to fill the breach as nearly as possible. By this means, and with still further additional pumping power, it is just possible that they may succeed in freeing the ship, in a great measure, of water and eventually floating her. I speak only of possibilities; as for the probabilities, better judges than myself are not very sanguine of the result. There can be no doubt that she is gradually burying herself and on Saturday the water on the upper deck had reached nearly as far as the after-part of the bridge, so that it will be seen that the difficulty to contend against is no ordinary one.

I cannot conclude this communication without calling attention to the urgent necessity that exists for a new and careful survey of the Coast. We have now to deplore the loss of this fine vessel, and there is no saying how soon others may meet the same fate. Here is a rock, in a recognized channel, not shown in any chart. Only the other day, the Collector of Rutnagherry reported the discovery of another off the port of Malwan in the 10 fathom track, and in all probability, others exist of which we wot not. They may be known to the native fishermen and coasters as was the rock upon which the Chaldea split, but they no doubt consider it no part of their duty to warn others or to make them known to the authorities. Of late years an enormous trade has sprung up on the coast due to the enterprise of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, and it certainly deserves to be fostered by all possible means. It is in contemplation to reduplicate the present service, and ere long I understand that the present fortnightly service will give place to a weekly one. It becomes therefore imperative upon the Government to take immediate and active steps to ensure, as far as may be, comparative safety for the enormous amount of life and property that is entrusted to the navigators of this coast. Captain Warner, of H. M. S. Dalhousie, proposes, during his stay, in attendance upon the Chaldea, to improve the occasion by laying down the situation of the rock which brought her to grief.

The Assyria arrived off Kochra at 4 p.m. on Saturday, and remained during the night, receiving on board the damaged cargo of the Chaldea, and leaving for Bombay at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.

I must here add my thank to the scaptains and officers of the Company's ships on board of which I have been received for the very kind and courteous attention which I have met with throughout.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. Roskell, sailed yesterday for England via the Suez Canal with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Narajee Narayen, and Mr H M Shaff.
For Venice—Major McDonald, and Mr J N Banerjee.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of our client, Mr. W. W. Baily, who is referred to in a paragraph headed, "Alleged Charge of Forgery against a European Merchant," which appeared in your paper of Saturday last the 28th instant, we beg to inform you, that, although the judgment of the magistrate acquits our client of the offences with which he was charged, yet it appears that three very important facts in the case, which should in justice to our client and his principals be made public, were not brought to the notice of the magistrate by the applicant or his solicitors. The facts to which we refer are as follow:—

1. That the two bills of exchange referred to by the magistrate were not "clear" bills, but were drawn against, and remitted with, bills of lading attached for goods of a value considerably in excess of the amoun of the drafts.

2. That Framjee Rustomjee was fully informed of this fact and of all the other facts connected with the drafts in question by Messrs. R. L. Southern and Company at the time the said drafts and bills of lading arrived in this country.

3. A charge of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust which has been brought against Jehanghier Framjee (Framjee Rustomjee's son) by Messrs. R L Southern and Co. has been for many weeks past and is still under investigation before the acting Second Magistrate.—W are &c.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY.

Bombay, 30th March.

DUBASH PRACTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Agent," if he is an "agent," is unwise to court publicity to this question. If he desires that it be fully gone into, which I believe he does not, his first duty should be to explain when and how dubashes were first invested with numberless duties, which belong to agents, and for which agents are paid a commission by the owners of ships. This systematic shirking of duties by some agents has led to the adoption of one of the vilest systems it is possible to conceive. It is scarcely possible now for a ship captain to purchase a single article for his own or for his ship's use without being obliged to pay from *ten to fifteen*, in some cases *from twenty-five to fifty, per cent.* more than the market value, or more than a resident could get the same article for, in consequence of dubashes requiring, demanding, and in most cases receiving commissions ranging upward from *ten per cent*, on all goods supplied to the ship, whether the bills be paid by or through them, or by the agents or the captains. A dubash is allowed Rs. 100 for his attendance upon a ship: this sum does not of course enable him to live, as he has to buy ship's stores, to advance money, provide boats, carriages, grog, and what not, pay bills, issue orders for and collect goods, buy the bazaar and send it off daily. Some of these duties belong to agents (the most important of them), others to captains, and some to ships' stewards. The dubash however does them, and his recompense is what? All that he can induce tradesmen "to put on" to the price of their goods for his especial benefit, and this amount comes to fully 3*s*. or 4*s*. *per ton* on the cargo of every vessel coming into and leaving this port. If a tradesman does not encourage this nefarious system, his wares are bad, his prices high, and so on, or the street in which his goods are exposed is avoided. Let these things be known in Liverpool and other English ports, when a day of retribution will deservedly fall upon agents who thus abdicate their duties as well as make them wish that they were

NO MORE AGENTS.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

THE LAND POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 27TH MARCH.

You will perceive from the accompanying extracts from a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and letters to the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division from an important commercial house, that the sentiments put forward in the editorial which appeared in your issue of the 15th January last are in accord with mofussil experience. Guzerat was once a highly cultivated fertile province, and it provided the human family with all the necessaries and luxuries of life. It was, generally, so pleasing to the ordinary traveller that a European writer called it in language of the heart—"The Garden of India." It is, alas! now degenerating in consequences of the bad arrangements of some men, who are intoxicated with pride, and are deaf to reason and blind to misery. We do, indeed, require a better form of government. The cultivator of India does little beyond raising a scanty subsistence for himself and family, commerce suffers in consequence, and the estate of Government is productive of very little to its great and careless landlord. Our merchants and agriculturists are "towers of strength" to a good and wise Government, and they need, in consequence, very great encouragement. If our rulers would increase the resources of India and promote the happiness of her peaceful, submissive inhabitants, England would be in a position, to keep for the protection of the Indian Empire, the finest and most liberally paid regiments that the world ever saw. I send for ready reference a copy of the rules sanctioned by Government, in their Resolution No. 3784, dated 3rd July 1873, for taking up waste land in the Punch Mahals. The miserable encouragement which the Bombay Government offers men who are ready and willing to spend large sums of money on landed property will be found in rule 3, which runs thus: "At the expiration of twenty-five years the assessment will be revised on the principles applicable to revision generally, and the allottee subjected to such rates as may then be imposed." The Duke of Argyll has pointed out to the Government of India the absurdity of such illiberal treatment, but no notice is taken of valuable home counsel.

Extract from a Memorial, dated 20th March 1874, to His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sheweth,—That your memorialist has had some correspondence on the important subject of leases on account of waste land in the Punch Mahals with the Revenue Commissioner, and he herewith submits a copy of the same for favourable consideration. The ryotwaree system (now in operation throughout the Bombay Presidency) has been tested, and it is for your Excellency's good Government to decide whether it will suit every class of people, and whether any permanent improvement of a high order has been made, and is being made, throughout the Bombay Presidency. Poverty is spreading its evil effects in many parts of India, but it can be met and remedied by Government. Memorialist prays that the opinion recorded by the Duke of Argyll will not be lost sight of. The fiat of the Revenue Commissioner, North Division, which is neither mild nor merciful, is "*that no other terms will be granted.*" Should circumstances render it necessary for your Excellency in Council to make desirable alterations in existing arrangements for the benefit of the agricultural and commercial classes, your memorialist fervently hopes that the application of this firm will receive consideration."

Extract No. 1, from letter to Mr. L. Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

"In inviting your attention to the rules respecting land in the Punch Mahals published for general information in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 21st August 1873, I beg to submit for your kind consideration whether Government will be pleased to make a [illegible] that is capable of taking up a large quantity of land. A lease [illegible] period than 25 years appears to be necessary [illegible] such people to the soil. Clearing land for the purpose of cultivating it, erecting houses for tenants, purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements, sinking wells and deepening tanks will naturally cost large sums of money. It is difficult to procure experienced agriculturists and to induce people to migrate. It is expensive to irrigate land when wells are deep, and agriculture does not unhappily yield a large percentage in consequence of the uncertainty of rain. The distance of land from a market, the cost of transporting produce, and the difficulty of procuring daily labourers are great disadvantages which deserve consideration. The Punch Mahals are probably studded with rank vegetation and will for some time be unhealthy. The water in some places is brackish and undrinkable. I hope you will take this representation into consideration and say what you can do to assist our firm."

Extract No. 2, from letter to Mr. L. Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

"It may be in your recollection that I wrote to you on the 28th August 1873, on behalf of the firm to which I have the honour to belong, and asked you if Government would grant a lease for a longer period than 25 years to any person who might be in a position to take up a large quantity of land in the Punch Mahals, and that you gave me the following reply (No. 4168, 3rd September 1873): 'I am quite aware that the firm you allude to has no intention of taking up any land in the Punch Mahals' and 'Government will not give any more favourable terms than those published in the *Government Gazette*.'

"I now take the liberty of putting you in possession of facts that will exterminate effectually an erroneous idea from your mind. In the month of April 1870, I applied to the First Assistant Collector in charge of the Punch Mahals for the *Proclamation of* 1866, in reference to waste land, and was informed by that officer in memo. 391, dated 14th April 1870, that a copy of it was not available. In memo. No. 410 of the 21st idem to my address, the 'same officer (Mr. Jervoise) stated that, until the reserved forest demarcations are settled upon, (the subject is now before Government), it will be impossible for the undersigned to state whether or not any particular tract of large extent will be available for cultivation.' On the 28th April (No. 399) he wrote as follows: 'In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that although it is the case that Government have, as stated by the Revenue Commissioner, lately laid down rules for the granting of waste lands in the Punch Mahals, those rules were prefaced by an order that the Forest Department should be allowed to select in Mahals tracts suitable for forest purposes, consequently before I can given out for cultivation any more waste land, I must ascertain from the Forest Department the particular site they wish to select, and there is no chance of my getting this information till well on in the next cold season.' My reply of November 10, 1871, to the above communication ran thus: 'In its application of April 18, 1870, this firm stated that it would gladly take up one, two, or three deserted villages if 5,000 acres of land are assigned to one or all, and that it would not be worth while for this firm to take up land in small detached pieces. This firm is prepared to expend its own capital on the arable land it may obtain, and it will populate the same if water is abundant on the surface, and can be procured by excavation at reasonable depth, and if timber is plentiful and position good.'"

"Many enterprising men of questionable character without capital, and with no prepossession in favour of agriculture will, doubtless, apply for large tracts of land with the view of deriving immediate pecuniary benefit from timber and other available sources, and they will, perhaps, eventually abandon the same as others have done in Goozerat in consequence of their ignorance how to turn good soil to account. Such men will do little to benefit mankind, or to develope the resources of a rich and neglected country. If preference is given to the parties referred to without due enquiry into their real circumstances, and their ability or otherwise to populate the land they may take up with in reasonable time, capitalists who are willing and able to do good will be prevented from doing so when the best portions of land shall have been given away. The industrious cultivator possessing little money will also be disappointed in expectation and all the good intentions of a liberal Government will be frustrated."

"Destitute Marwarees who cannot find employment, and are in a truly pitiable state, are flocking in large numbers from Native States that are barren owing to inadequacy of rain, and are scattering themselves over the face of the country. Many of these unhappy people who need all the sympathy that compassionate Englishmen can give them, would willingly settle down with their numerous poverty-stricken families on productive land. This firm could easily make arrangements to provide tenants with houses, &c., and they would be useful to the commonwealth."

"In a country like the Punch Mahals, where there is plenty of good pasture land, the tenantry would support themselves by productive industry, and if disposed to do so, there would, perhaps, be nothing to deter them from keeping valuable herds of cattle With assistance of the right kind they might do much under proper and guidance in the matter of improving inferior breeds of cattle and bettering their own condition."

"This firm has taken up some land for experimental purposes near Ahmedabad, and is testing its capability: it is, moreover, raising water for irrigation by a simple and less expensive method than that which is at present adopted by agriculturists generally, and it will prove advantageous to them if followed."

"This firm has introduced Australian mares into the province, and is in possession of colts produced by the Arab and English stallions Raby and Blackbird. It has also brought from Bombay an Australian cow that has produced a heifer by the Government bull from Pahlunpoor."

In letter No. 1183, dated 29th November, 1871, Mr. Jervoise assured me that a Forest Officer had been appointed to the Punch Mahals, and that he hoped by the commencement of 1872 he would be able to entertain my application for land. He advised me to "send some competent person to see the country, and get such information from the Mamlutdar of Godra, or the Mahalkurry of Halole as would enable me to judge of what would suit me." On the 25th November, 1871, I informed the Acting 1st Assistant Collector that I had deputed an agent to the Punch Mahals to see whether large plots of land could be procured. On the 30th November, 1871, I again asked the abovementioned officer to oblige this firm with some waste land, and received a reply from Mr. W. H. Propert (No. 1258, 4th December, 1871) as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that I expect very shortly to be able to hand over land for cultivation under the rules of Government lately published, as the Forest Officer has arrived, and we shall at once decide the probable site of the Forest Reserves."

When I applied for a large tract of land in the *early part of* 1870, a great many needy pity-deserving men were available. I went to the expense of making advances to some of them with the hope that I would be able to secure land without difficulty, especially as the proclamation about waste land was dated 1866. I was engaged *two years* in corresponding with officers who were ready and willing to assist me if they had the power to do so. By that time my band of men dispersed, and cultivators were not comeatable. It is not an easy thing to establish a village, and to secure a large number of men who belong to the cultivating class, and know how to proceed, without loss of time, with agricultural operations.

Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you I have acquired the management and possession of about (15,000) fifteen thousand beegas of land *only*, in the Ahmedabad collectorate, and am making efforts to secure *a large quantity*, and an estate at Bengal.

The correspondence quoted above will, I think, be sufficient to satisfy you and any other reasonable officer that there is something like *earnestness* in my endeavours to acquire land on advantageous terms. A thirty years lease would be no boon to a capitalist. I am quite prepared, as the responsible representative of this firm, to expend in a judicious manner, *half* a million of rupees on villages, and in making "permanent improvements" for the benefit of a rising generation of merchants, and with the view of ameliorating the condition of a class of people who are unable to assist themselves. It is in the power of Government to encourage private enterprise. The famines at Orissa, Marwar, and (now under the eyes of the Viceroy) at Bengal have shown the authorities in India some agonizing sights, and the fearful consequences of neglect. It is universally admitted that it is unsafe in a tropical climate to *trust entirely to rain for crops.* When this priceless gift is withheld deep capacious tanks in the boundaries of all the villages containing very large supplies of water, and wells in every field would enable cultivators to contend hopefully and manfully with unlooked for difficulties, and to keep themselves, families, and cattle alive until a succeeding and more favourable season. It must be remembered that expensive canals will not run through the length and breadth of Guzerat, and meet the requirements of the entire agricultural population. The deep-thinking intellectual commercial man who penetrates into every nook and corner of city and village has eyes and ears for everything and everybody: he looks down to the bottom of every subject that comes within his range of vision: he listens attentively and compassionately to every tale of woe, knows that "prevention is better than cure," and makes a wise disposition of his time. It is not too much to say that poverty prevails in these districts to an extent that will surprise Government. Thousands of cultivators are hopelessly involved in debt, live on one meal a day, and go about in tattered habiliments. It is not necessary to describe the heart sickening scenes that pauperism compels one to witness. The machinery of Government, notwithstanding the willingness of its zealous and overworked officers will not admit of its rendering assistance to a large and mixed agricultural population in the manner in which it is required. I am apprehensive that cultivators will not avail themselves of the Land Improvement Act, and that it will, for obvious reasons, be a failure. "Example is better than precept," and *that* and *that only* will stimulate the native agriculturist to exert himself. My own private experiments made some time ago at a pecuniary outlay of some ten or twelve thousand rupees on *a small farm* which I established at Ahmedabad have satisfied me that agriculture is neglected by many of the ryots, that the storage of water in India is of the greatest importance, and that farming without good arrangements for irrigating land is unprofitable. Ahmedabad was, a few years ago, a wealthy city, but many of our richest and best commercial men are insolvents, and the native aristocracy are on the abyss of ruin: they are not landed gentlemen. The produce of India, such as cotton, wool, oil seeds, &c., is condemned in the English market, and commercial pursuits are daily becoming unremunerative. It is true that Government has organized an agricultural department, but it will eventually find that no improvement of importance will be made without the willing aid of the merchant and the agriculturist. I quote the following lines, showing what the "the true man of business" ought to be, from a valuable and beautiful prize essay that was written in America. I think they apply to the local merchant of India:—

"He should be continually on the watch for whatever seems calculated to ennoble, refine, dignify, and benefit the community in which he lives. He should be an early and generous patron of useful inventions and discoveries as far as his position and means will permit. If located in the country he should never visit the city to replenish his stock without endeavouring to bring back something that will afford valuable suggestions to his customers and neighbours.

"If these are in good part farmers and no store in the vicinity is devoted especially to this department, he should be careful to keep a supply of the best ploughs and other implements of farming, as well as of the choicest seeds, cuttings, &c., and of those fertilizing substances best adapted to the soil of his town-ship, or most advantageously transported thither, and these he should be willing to sell at cost price, especially to the poor or the penurious in order to encourage their general acceptance and use. Though he make no profit directly on the sale of these, he is indirectly but substantially benefited by whatsoever shall increase the annual production of his town-ship, and thus the ability of his customers to purchase and consume his goods. The merchant whose customers and neighbours are enabled to turn off sixty, a hundred, a hundred and fifty, or two-hundred pounds worth of produce per annum from farms which formerly yielded but twenty or forty pounds worth, is on the true road to competence and wealth, if he knows how to manage his business. Every wild wood or waste morass rendered arable and fruitful. Every field made to grow fifty bushels of grain where fifteen or twenty were formerly realised is a new tributary to the stream of his trade and clearly conducive to his prosperity."

Permit me to invite your attention to the following extract from a noble despatch from the Duke of Argyll, No. 51, dated 22nd May, 1873:—

"There can be no doubt that when the owners of land know that they are liable to have the proportion of their rental which they pay to the State arbitrarily enhanced at the end of some temporary settlement, such as a term of thirty years, a powerful effect is produced in discouraging outlay on permanent improvements. A lease for thirty years is amply sufficient and more than sufficient to give complete security to the actual cultivators of the soil in respect to the profits of even the highest cultivation. It is ample also to encourage reclamation of waste lands where this can be effected by ordinary labour. But those more permanent and expensive improvements which owners of land execute in Europe are inseparably connected with the prospect of secure and permanent enjoyment, and with the feeling which identifies a man's own interest with the interests of succeeding generations."

I would in this place remind you that waste land is being sold under the orders of Government in other parts of India, vide *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 4th February, 1874.

If you will be so good as to draw the attention of Government to the Despatch quoted above some liberal concession may be made. A lease of waste arable land in the Punch Mahals for 99 years would be very acceptable.

Revenue Department.

The following rules sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3784, dated 3rd July, 1873, for taking up waste land in the Punch Mahals are published for general information:—

Colonies bringing in large bodies of Settlers.

I. The grant of land in each case shall not be less than 50 and more than 5,000 acres.

II. The land will be held by the colonist's free of assessment for the first five years from the sixth to the tenth year, an assessment at the rate of 4 annas per acre will be levied, and from the eleventh to the twenty-fifth year inclusive, survey rates or the rate of 12 annas an acre, whichever may be lighter, will be charged.

III. At the expiration of twenty-five years the assessment will be revised on the principles applicable to revision generally, and the allottee subjected to such rates as may then be imposed.

IV. Of the land taken up ¼, ½, ¾, and the whole should be brought under cultivation at the end of the fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth year, respectively, and the assessments mentioned in rule II. shall be charged accordingly on the cultivated area, that is to say, the rate of 4 annas an acre will be levied from the 6th to the tenth year on ¼ of the entire area, or as much more as may be in actual cultivation; and the rate of 12 annas or the survey rate will be similarly chargeable from the eleventh to the fifteenth year on ½, and from the sixteenth to the twentieth year on ¾. From the twenty-first to the twenty-fifth assessment will be levied on the whole of the area taken up, with the exception of land that may be deducted under rules VI. VII. and VIII.

V. For the satisfactory fulfilment of the periodical increase in cultivation, the allottee must furnish security, who should be resident in British territory.

VI. Colonists, taking up an area of 500 acres and upwards will be allowed a personal Inam grant upon the following scale:—

For allotments of 500 acres,	20 acres.
,, above 500 and up to 700 acres	30 ,,
,, ,, 700 ,, ,, 900 ,,	40 ,,
,, ,, 900 ,, ,, 1,000 ,,	50 ,,

and 5 acres for every additional 100 acres.

This grant will be first made at the expiration of ten years from the date of the colonist taking up the land, and will be in proportion to the land brought under cultivation. Further grants will be made in the same manner at the close of the fifteenth and twentieth years.

VII. Land will be granted to watchmen and artificers who may regularly settle themselves in the colony. This grant will be regulated according to the customary practice of the talooka in which the colonist has settled.

VIII. Land granted under rules VI. and VII. and that occupied by building sites, taken up for roads, tanks, grazing ground, or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation according to the survey rules will be deducted from the assessable area of the allotment.

IX. Grants for wells and chowras for the use of the colony will be made under the rules in force after due enquiry as to the necessity for the same.

X. Where there are no patéls already with right still current, and where there appears necessity for the institution of such an office, the colonist will be appointed hereditary revenue and police patel and receive emoluments according to the scale fixed by Government.

XI. Subject to the following exceptions all trees to become the property of the settler as long as he holds the land on which they grow:—

1. All road side trees and those on the banks of tanks and those in places of public resort and useful for shade or ornament.

2. Teak, blackwood and sandalwood, mhowra, and such other trees as the Extra First Assistant Collector may from time to time think proper to reserve, except those specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him.

3. Fruit-trees belonging wholly or partially to Government the property in which has not been specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him. The settler will also pay the local tax on mhora-trees as fixed from time to time.

XII. Local Fund Cess at the rate of one anna per rupee of the assessment chargeable under these rules, shall be levied in addition to the assessment itself.

XIII. The expenses of the survey and demarcation will be borne by Government.

XIV. All applications for land should be made to the Mamlutdar of the talooka or the chief revenue authority in the district.

XV. The occupancy right in the land allotted under these rules will remain with the original lessees, and the cultivators who may be introduced by him will be his sub-tenants. But in the event of his death and failure of legal representative or his or their incapacity to carry out the terms of these rules, the holding shall be under the direct management of Government, and the cultivators will in all respects be treated as other Government khatadars.

Individual Settlers.

I. An individual settler can take up land for cultivation to any extent within 50 acres.

II. The settler shall clear the jungle on the land he takes up at his own expense.

III. The land will be granted for cultivation according to the numbers marked out by the survey.

IV. The land will be held by the settler free of assessment for the first five years; from the 6th year full survey assessment shall be charged on the land.

V. Subject to the following exceptions, all trees to become the property of the settler as long as he holds the land on which they grow:—

1. All roadside trees, and those on the banks of tanks, and those in places of public resort, and useful for shade or ornament.

2. Teak, blackwood, sandalwood, mhowra, and such other trees as the Extra First Assistant Collector may from time to time think proper to reserve except those specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him.

3. Fruit trees belonging wholly or partially to Government, the property in which has not been specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him. The settler will also pay the local tax on mhowra trees as fixed from time to time.

VI. Local Fund Cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee will be leviable in addition to the assessment.

VII. Applications for land should be made to the Mamlutdar of the talooka.

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1873.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......	Rs. 1
Each succeeding line	,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SURAT.—During last month 459 patients attended the Civil Hospital at Surat.

FIRE AT SURAT.—Last week a fire broke out at Surat, in which two houses were completely destroyed.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—We see that nearly Rs. 1,000 have been subscribed at Uukleshwur in aid of the Bengal Famine Fund.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were eighteen European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, fined one Gunnoo Mahadoo Rs. 10, for assaulting one Shaik Hoossein Ally.

THE DEWANSHIP AT KUTCH.—We learn that the salary of the new Dewan to His Highness the Rao of Cutch has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per month.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division, proceeded yesterday on a tour of inspection to Seroor, accompanied by Colonel Green and Captain du Vernet.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—We learn that Mr. Izon, of the Bombay Civil Service, will act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Newnham.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning the body of a native child, of premature birth, was found under a stack of wood at Khetwady in an advanced state of decomposition.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 50, from S. H., Kolhapoor, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE AHMEDABAD PARATHNA SOMAJ.—This Somaj, says a Surat paper, was opened two years ago, and it is now in a very flourishing condition and numbers some eighty men.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per s. s. Persia, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 31st instant at 5, P.M.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Dewjee Pandoo was knocked down by a reklah on the Falkland Road on Sunday night. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The driver of the conveyance was taken into custody.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Shaik Hoossein. The jury found that death was caused by tetanus, supervening injuries accidentally received upon a lacerated wound on the right foot.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 339 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 86 were under sentences from the High Court, 223 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 71 were Europeans and the remaining 268 natives.

THE CONVICT PARSEE OF SURAT.—Dosabhoy Eduljee, the late Karbharee of the Begum of Surat, who was heavily fined and sentenced to be imprisoned last month on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has filed an appeal in the High Court against the conviction and sentence. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, has been retained on behalf of the convict.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, a Hindoo named Sookha Babajee and seven others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, the first with keeping a common gaming house at Trinity Church Street, and the rest with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. They were adjudged guilty, and the first was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Re. 1 each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 P.M. this evening:—

Overture............	Mirella..............................	Gounod.
Selection	Fausta	Doniz tti.
Valse	Jungher.en Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection..............	Ernani	Verdi.
Quadrille	Cox and Box	Coote.
Galop	Up and Off	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band (conducted by Signor Inzoli) at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Giskra..............................	Feeherer.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.
Selection	Dinorah	Inzoli.
Waltz	La Fille de Madame Angot...	LeCocq.
Selection.............	Un Ballo in Maschera	Inzoli.
Galop	Neck and Neck	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE term of office at Mahableshwur, held by Dr. Bell, having expired, he has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, vice Dr. Malcolm Mackenzie, who succeeds Dr. Bell as Superintendent of Mahableshwur. Dr. Mackenzie has made himself well known, during his tenure of the Civil Surgeoncy of Dharwar, by the introduction of various industrial works into the jail there, and by his efforts to develope silk culture at Dharwar. We have no doubt that in the hands of Dr. Mackenzie something will be done for the cinchona plantation near Mahableshwur. We are glad that Dr. Mackenzie has been appointed to Mahableshwur, if for nothing else than that the cinchona plantation there might be saved.—*Deccan Herald.*

WARRANT AGAINST ANOTHER MUSSULMAN RIOTER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Second Magistrate, a Parsee named Bomanjee Sorabjee, obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one Ally Hoossein, whom he charged with rioting in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on Friday the 13th February last.

THE LATE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police, a Mahomedan named Nubeebux Ahmedbux, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Eduljee Aderjee, with rioting and with being a member of an unlawful assembly on Friday the 13th February last, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Amiroodeen for the defence.

Two witnesses were examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry to Thursday the the 9th proximo. On the application of Mr Amiroodeen the prisoner was admitted to bail on his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE pamphlet published by the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the late Mahomedan riots is replete with interest. The *brochure* before us not only gives the leading articles, &c. that have appeared in the *Gazette*, but it also gives a concise history of the riots, with the opinion of the Indian Press thereon. In short, the Complier has spared no pains in making the pamphlet readable. The preface contains entirely new matters, and it is handled with the usual spirit and zeal with which the writings of the *Gazette* are so well known. Notwithstanding the increased rate there was a crowd yesterday at the *Gazette* office to purchase the pamphlets, and we learn that a number of copies have already been disposed of. We recommend our Parsee brethren that each of them should have a copy of the pamphlet in his possession. It will throw a great light in future when an investigation will be made as to the origin of the riots.—*Bombay Summachar.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and one hundred and five deck passengers.

THE SHIP SULTANA, 709 tons, Captain J. Seals, arrived in harbour yesterday in ballast from Kurrachee (March 25th). The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nus- serwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 345 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (March 27th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Ingle and four children, Mr. and Miss Hyde, Colonel Peile, Major and Mrs. Mignon, Mrs. Heelan, two Misses Daley, one Magazine Serjeant, one European Vagrant, twenty-six deck passengers and two horses.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co's s. s. Persia, Captain Merello, which sails on Wednesday the first April:—

For Genoa—Mr A F Rudolf Hoernle, Dr and Mrs L S Bruce, Col and Mrs J A Tytter and one child, Miss Bland, Captain H B Sanderson, Mr and Mrs George Adams, Mr and Mrs Reifferschied, Miss Blunch, Donolel, Mr and Mrs Stoly and three children, Revd H Berzfeldt and three children, Mrs Reuther and one child, Revd A Wenger and two children, Mrs Maenner, Revd F Miller and two children, Mr J Haller and one child, Dr and Mrs and Miss Trestrail, Mr Edith Winter, Mr and Mrs Meyer, and 2 children, and one European servant, Mr Seward, Revd and Mrs Onasch and six children, Mr H nggi, Miss Picoithly, Mr J F Clarian, Captain Profumo's child, Mr C Barsby, and Mrs Major Twentyman.
For Marseilles—Mr Rae.
For Naples—Mr and Mrs Pilastri.

HIGH COURT.—31ST MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

730-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others v Moorjee Hurjrall and another.
790-73—Jefferson and Payne—Choonilall Belasilall v Choonilall Roopram.
826-73—Dr Dallas—Naneevow widow v Shamjee Ramjee and another.
61-74—A Framjee—Pestonjee Corsedjee Shroff v Bhugwandass Gungaram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
74-74—Dr Dallas—Rajumma widow v Baloo Gallee.
80-74—J C Cama—Dulsookroy Ramlal v Jumnadass Vizlall.
90-74—M H Khan—Purshotum Dhurrumsey v Pestonjee Cawasjee.
95-74—K Morojee—Jadhowjee Khodedass v Heerjee Hunsraj.
96-74—J Gopall—Anpurnabai widow v Babul Raghoonath S.
101-74—Manesty, Fletcher, and Smith—Nensey Khyraz and another v Mahomed Hajee Ally &c.

LONG CAUSES.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Virjee v Poonja Waljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
714-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peil—Purshotumdas Vulubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
144-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Henry Gamble and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
286-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Javerbai and another v Mancooverbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Poonja and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
740-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

754-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahaluxmeebai widow v Sewdas Purshotumdas—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
30-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Mansookram Nanabhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Jamsetjee Puckeerjee G—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuverbai widow v. Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, and Tyabjee and Sayani.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Raja of Tiri has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of a tiger which is said to have killed a large number of women in Gurwhal. The tiger, strange to say, only attacks women.

BY the steamer Ava a report has been received that the Eastern Channel light-ship parted her chain on the night of the 23rd of March, and lost her position, being now anchored in 22 feet water, about eight miles W.S.W. from the Sandheads Buoy.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE CHENAB.—We hear of an accident on the Chenab, a steamer belonging to the Indus steam Flotilla having sunk in between 6 to 8 feet of water. The accounts as to the manner in which the accident was caused are various; *some* allege that the steamer was *snagged*, and others that she sprung a leak, which could not be stopped. Efforts are being made, we understand, to save the cargo.

STEEPLE CHASE ACCIDENT.—At the Umballa Steeple Chase on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Rider, a professional jockey, broke his collar-bone, and was severely shaken. The horse he was riding, *Robert*, who won a Steeple Chase at Meerut lately, breasted the second wall and turned a complete somersault falling on his rider. The only horse of the six that started, that got over all the jumps, was the *Marquis*.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th March the total number of deaths in Calcutta was 240, being an icrease of 7 over those in the previous week. The death-rate was 27.56 per 1,000. There were three deaths from small-pox, 38 from cholera, 13 from dysentery, 74 from fevers, and 80 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified: 7 Christians, 160 Hindus, and 73 Muhammadans.

MULTAN.—Mr. O. de Bertola, Government Contractor at Multan, has filed a suit against the Government for the recovery of some Rs. 35,000 which he claims as damages, said to have been sustained by him by reason of an alleged breach of contract. The subject matter of the contract is said to be a block of barracks at Multan. The case has been transferred from the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Multan, where it is now pending, to the Chief Court.

IN ARTICULO MORTIS.—In connection with the above announcement we have no inclination to add more than that having struggled on with the small means at our disposal for eleven months, we are compelled to offer another illustration of what we now take to be a fact, independent journalism in India is an arduous and an uncertain pursuit. If the negociations pending should not result in the continuation of the journal under different auspices, and if this should happen to be our last word to the Indian public, we take the opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those good friends who have helped us by their support and cheered us by their encouragement. *N. W. Herald.*

CONFIRMATION IN CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—A confirmation service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral last Thursday at 10.30 A.M., and was one of the grandest and most imposing service of its kind ever celebrated in Calcutta. The Cathedral was literally crowded—the seats in the aisles being reserved for candidates for confirmation, the girls on the right, and the boys on left. We doubt whether the Cathedral ever presented such a spectacle as was witnessed last Thursday. The gay and fashionable dresses of the ladies in the galleries contrasted strongly with the modest and unassuming white muslin dresses worn by the candidates below, many of them with veils, looking like so many brides arrayed for their wedding; the rays of the sun piercing through stained glass above, adding a colour and freshness to the fair candidates, making them appear charming. Before the imposition of hands, and while the candidates were all kneeling in prayer, the confirmation hymn 211 (ancient and modern) was sung by the choir and congregation, after which (His Lordship being seated between the reading-desk and the pulpit) the candidates were taken, two at a time, for the imposition of hands, His Lordship invoking the blessing in a loud and audible voice. When the last candidates were confirmed, the organ pealed forth the *Te Deum*, which was right joyfully sung by the whole congregation. The Bishop then delivered his second address to the newly-confirmed candidates, dwelling chiefly on the efficacy of prayer. The service terminated with the usual concluding prayers.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MONEY MARKET IN CALCUTTA.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Bank of Bengal's cash-balances have increased 44 lakhs this week, and their position is 4 per cent. stronger, cash against liabilities. This influx of money is entirely on Government account, the treasury balances having gone up to about the same extent. The item of private account has not varied to any amount. Fourteen lakhs' reduction in Bills Discounted goes against a similar increase in the Credits against Government Securities and the other changes are quite unimportant. There is not the same feeling of pressure as regards money that was noticed last week and the week previous, but no actual improvement in the position can yet be reported. No imports of silver worth speaking of have yet taken place, and it is silver alone that can bring round a moderate priced money market again, whether by imports from abroad, or collections in the country. If the Government purchases of rice be all paid for, their balance at the Bank may now begin to be more available for general purposes; but the announcement just made, that they are making a fresh purchase of 80,000 tons of rice, renders it far from certain that further heavy withdrawals of bullion are not imminent. It has been announced that the Secretary of State's monthly drawings on India which are nominally about 140 lakhs, but have lately been restricted to 100 lakhs, are to be further reduced to 80 lakhs, until the proceeds of the famine loan are used up in supplying the deficit. There will, therefore, in the meantime, be so much less of the public collections of silver available for mercantile purposes and support, that metal may be looked for, though perhaps not to the extent of the total difference, owing to the increasing value of the metal in Europe, and the prospective return to greater abundance of it in this country when the famine interference with the course of exchange has passed by. Money is still rather difficult to collect in the bazar, but its value there keeps below the Bank rate.

The London letters of the 27th February were delivered here on Sunday morning, and those of the 6th of March will follow on the same day next week.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has experienced violent fluctuations since last Thursday, with a most unsettled appearance in the market. On the announcement of the loan of 10 millions sterling to be taken up in England for famine purposes, the general conclusion was that the Secretary of State's drawings on India would be stopped altogether for some six months, thus cutting off the ordinary channel for supplying funds to the Exchange Banks here. On that the price of 6 months' sight Bank Bills went to 2s. 0d. per rupee, and business was done to some extent at the price on Saturday afternoon. Then on Monday it was asserted that the Government drawings would go on us usual, and that the proceeds of the loan would be sent out in silver; and to a certain extent this was believed, in spite of the patent absurdity of such a manipulation of funds. Exchange went back a little drooping about ½ per cent. both on Monday and Tuesday, and a further whole I per cent. on its becoming known that the Council Bills were to go on as usual (but to a smaller extent), although shipments of silver were not to be undertaken by Government. Reuter's last telegram quotes silver in London at 59¾ per oz, which stands under 1-10¾ laid down here; but it is doubtful if any quantity could be purchased at the price. It was rumoured that the actual price at which important supplies could be obtained was 61½d., which would make the rupee come to upwards of 1-11⅜; so if there should prove to be anything in this last quotation, it is not improbable a fresh rise in exchange may yet be witnessed, always assuming that it is imports of silver alone that will ease this money market. The rates close with some signs of weakness about 1 per cent. below those of last Thursday, namely, for

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1-11
Bank Bills, 3 month's sight	... 1-11¼
Bank Bills, 6 month's sight	... 1-11½
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 month's sight	... 1-11 9/16 to ⅝
Document Bills, 6 month's sight,	1-11¾

The rates on Bombay and on China are quite nominal. For a quotation the former may be called par on demand for Bank Bills, and the latter Rs. 220 at 30 days' sight for Private Bills. On France no rate can be given: there is no business doing, and the unsettled state of sterling rates renders a quotation useless for all practical purposes.

Bullion, both gold and silver, is fetching full value in the bazar—silver at quite the Mint outturn, say 106 10-0 to 106-12-0, and gold 23 carat, 16-10 0 to 16-12-0. —*Englishman.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CABOOL.

14th March.—The Amir received the following urzee from the Hakim of Jellalabad:—

"An Englishman disguised as an Afghan has arrived here with some camel-men. On our enquiring who he was he said that he was an European. Please let us know if we are to send him to Cabul or to send him back to Peshawur."

The Amir sent for Utta Mohamed Khan, the British Representative, and asked him if he knew who the Sahib was? 'I don't know anything about the matter,' replied Utta Mohomed Khan, 'but it seems that he must be some discharged soldier.'

The Amir ordered a *purwana* to be written to the Hakim of Jellalabad, telling him to treat the Sahib well, and to enquire with what intention he came to Jellalabad.

16th.—The Amir has written to the Hakim of Jellalabad to see that the Englishman who has arrived from Peshawar, is carefully escorted to Lallpoorah, and to desire Nouroze Khan to send him with his men to the Commissioner of Peshawar.

The Englishman alluded to in our Cabul letter had, we learn, some difficulty in reaching Jellalabad. The kossid says that when he arrived at Jellalabad he saw the Sahib in charge of some sowars, and on making further enquiries he was told that as the Sahib was coming with some moollas he was recognised on the road and was about to be killed, but on paying ten rupees he was let go. This was done three times.

In our issue of the 20th we stated that a missionary, a Mr. Johnston, had gone on from Peshawur on a preaching tour among the Kyhberee tribes. Evidently the Englishman mentioned in the letter and Mr. Johnston are one and the same person. If so, we are glad he has been sent back to Peshawur by the order of Shere Ali, and if he is wise he will now give up the idea of making a pseudo-martyr of himself and thus cease troubling the Amir who has enough on his hands at present to render any ordinary ruler distracted.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THIRTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 6TH TO 19TH MARCH 1874.

(Concluded from our yesterday's *Gazette*.)

18. At paragraph 11 of last (the twelfth) Narrative it was stated that the Government of India had authorised the purchase, through local dealers, of a quantity of northern grains, sufficient for the supply of Sarun, Shahabad, and the Soane Canal works. The weekly supply for these tracts had been 42,000 maunds; and the Commissioner of Patna has arranged (see Enclosure No. 7) for the delivery of this quantity of grain weekly by four of the chief grain dealers of Patna city; the price is to be 2⅞ rupees per maund, inclusive of all charges for bags, railway freight, &c. The medical officer of Tirhoot, and also the Surgeon-General and Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department had represented that it might be injurious if Government attempted to feed on rice only all the Tirhoot labourers and poor, who were accustomed to mix barley and pulse or other nitrogenous food with their daily meal. The Sarun and Chumparun populations will have in the crops now reaped or ripening a very considerable proportion of nitrogenous grains; and, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to divert to Tirhoot the weekly supply of 42,000 maunds of Northern grains (principally pulse) which the Government of India had permitted him to buy. This arrangement will relieve the pressure on the East Indian Railway from Howrah upwards to the amount of about 1,500 tons a week; it remains to be seen whether the Patna contractors who will import their supplies direct from the North-Western Provinces, can obtain railway waggons to bring their grain down with sufficient regularity.

19. The total despatches of Government grain from Calcutta during the fortnight under review were 980,090 maunds. Altogether 4,620,000 maunds (about 167,000 tons) of Government grain have been despatched to, or received in, the distressed districts up to Tuesday, the 17th March. The daily despatches by the East Indian Railway during the fortnight averaged 1,553 tons, which is considerably below the maximum which the Government of India had (as stated in paragraph 12 of last Narrative) fixed as the maximum daily despatch. The Government of India have been assured by Mr. Stephenson, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, that by better traffic arrangements the full requirements of Government will in future be met. As a consequence of the limited carrying power of the railway, it has not been possible to send off daily sufficient grain to keep the local transport agencies at work; there were happily reserve stocks on the banks of the Ganges at Caragola and Jugdes Chuck which has been collected before the local transporting power has been expanded to its present proportion; while the transport contractors on one important route broke down temporarily; and so, practically, there has been no absolute loss or grave inconvenience from the shortness of the East Indian Railway despatches. The South Behar Districts had, indeed, been unsupplied, but this was in accordance with the orders of the Government of India (see Clause I. of the second schedule in Appendix 9 to the Twelfth Narrative), and it may turn out to be quite safe to leave these districts without any further supply of Government grain whatever. Meanwhile, the carts which were collected for the transport of grain to Gya were diverted to Tirhoot and made useful there. The arrangements detailed at para. 11 of the Twelfth Narrative for relieving, to some extent, the pressure on the East Indian Railway, upwards from Howrah, are coming into effect; the 42,000 maunds a week from the North-West have been arranged for; and one steamer with flats has already carried from Kooshtea half a week's supply to Manick Chuck and Hyatpore; another steamer and pair of flats has been engaged for this line, and as soon as she is at work, the East Indian Railway will be relieved of about 70,000 maunds of upward freight per week. There will remain, however, to go daily by the East Indian Railway—

Arrah for Sarun	...	...	..	5,000 maunds a day.
Do for Champarun...	...	...	...	1,000 ,, ,,
Futwah Ghaut for Tirhoot and Champarun	...	...	...	17,000 ,, ,,
Barh Ghaut for Tirhoot	...	...	...	11,000 ,, ,,
Mokameh for ditto	...	...	...	6,000 ,, ,,
Monghyr for ditto	...	...	...	3,000 ,, ,,
Ditto for North Bhaugulpore				5,000 ,, ,,
Sultangunge for ditto	...	...	...	4,000 ,, ,,
Colgong for Purneah	...	...	...	5,000 ,, ,,
Caragola for ditto	...	...	...	5,000 ,, ,,
Total			...	62,000 maunds,

2,214 tons daily.

For every one of these despatches contracts or other arrangements for daily removing the grain into the interior have been made. During the last fortnight all these depots except two (Barh Ghaut and Mokameh, which last is only newly opened) were despatching grain by cart into the interior at a rate equal to what is above given. So that even allowing for the relief given at Futwah Ghaut and Rajmehal, the East Indian Railway must carry 2,200 tons of Government grain daily from Howrah, without allowing anything for reserves at depots across the Ganges, or for the supply of new requirements such as Maunbhoom or the Southal Pergunnahs.

23. The work of transporting the Government grain, mainly by cart, but partly also by pack-bullock and boats, from the depots on the north bank of the river, is going on for the most part very smoothly and well.

Out of the total of 167,000 tons of Government grain shown as despatched to the distressed districts up to date, the quantities which have reached their final destination are, by the latest returns—

	Tons.
Patna division....................................	43,808
Bhaugulpore	22,981
Rajshahye...	14,877
Total... ..	81,666

The returns on which these figures are based do not show the actual facts for some districts up to a later date than the 7th March, so that at the present time of writing there must be close upon 95,000 tons actually in store. As yet these stores have been hardly drawn upon at all, so that the relief operations will start every where with a considerable stock of Government grain in hand, a stock, moreover, which is being rapidly increased by the transport agencies of the several districts.

28. The number of people receiving relief on relief works has increased enormously in Northern Tirhoot during the fortnight. Compared with the figures given in the last Narrative (paragraph 18) the numbers employed daily stand thus:—

	Last fortnight.		Fortnight under report.
Patna Division...............	162,267	....	234,249
Soane Canal works............	36,000	....	29,589
Gunduck Embankments	19,240	....	25,615
Bhaugulpore Division (inclusive of Kurruckpore works)	16,310	.....	22,800
Rajshahye Division	25,940	....	54,832
Burdwan Division, Nuddea, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar..........	11,754	....	19,219
Northern Bengal Railway	6,200	....	7,000
Total.. ..	287,711	.. .	393,304

During the fortnight, Colonel Nicolls, the Chief Engineer, has presented a review of all the relief work schemes now in hand or projected, pointing out the weak points of each, and setting forth how far these works will suffice for the employment of all the labourers who may come upon the hands of Government. Colonel Nicolls' note has been circulated to officers in the distressed districts, together with orders directing that the labouring poor should, as soon as possible, be separated into (1) the able-bodied who can and wish to earn a full day's wage, and who should be employed on regular public works, under Engineer officers, and on the ordinary system; and (2) less competent work-people who can or wish to earn merely subsistence wages and who should be employed in small numbers on petty works. These smaller works are to be under the management of civil and relief officers, and they should be, as far as possible, undertakings in which local residents take an interest so as to secure effective supervision by local agency. These orders by no means imply that all people who want relief must be put on works of some kind, for the charitable relief by grants of food, by loans of money or grain, and by advances, will be outside the relief works. But inasmuch as the great pauper populations of North Behar seem very much disposed to come upon the works, and to prefer relief in that shape, it is desirable that the relief work administration should be systematised, and the previous instructions on the subject have been re-affirmed.

From Tirhoot also, emergent indents have been recently received for a very large number (60,000) of tools for relief works. These have now all been supplied; but it has become necessary to order further supplies of tools, as the depots in Calcutta were being cleared out. 45,000 more tools will reach Bengal from Agra during the month of March; 42,000 are at the present time being landed in Calcutta; 90,000 are still on the way out from England; these, together with such supplies as can be obtained locally during April and May, will, it is believed, suffice for all demands. Up to the present date 126,000 hoes and picks have been supplied to the famine districts; 182,000 more

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

are either in depot or on the way from Europe and from Northern India.

30. Since the submission of the last Narrative, the Government of India has, in co[redacted] the great object set before all civil relief officers and relief officers, is to search out distress and to relieve it in the best way the instructions allow, or circumstances may permit. Special attention is drawn to the need for systematically and liberally making advances of grain to ryots and others who, though now in sore straits, may probably be able to make repayment in future years, and at present need food to sustain themselves and their families while the land is being prepared for the next autumn crop.

32. The Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund have now at their disposal—

	Rs.
Indian Subscriptions	5,08,539
English and Scotch	5,20,990
Government contribution	5,33,085
Total	15,62,614 = £156,261.

They have drawn up and published a précis of their proceedings up to the 4th March. (See enclosure No. 10.) As it would be costly and undesirable to maintain two establishments side by side in the famine districts, and as the responsibility for searching out and relieving distress rests upon Government and its officers, the Central Committee have withdrawn from executive control over the relief organisation; they grant funds to distressed districts on good cause being shown, and they will obtain, for the information of their subscribers and of the public, reports and accounts of all the charitable fund that may be spent. It has not been possible, with weakening responsibility and impairing the efficiency of the relief organisation, to maintain a clear distinction between the relief objects on which Government funds and those on which charitable subscriptions are to be spent.

33. According to the district reports the amount of advances made in the distressed and in other threatened districts up to the end of February was—

	Rs.
Advances for purchase of grain ...	10,53,185
" for land improvements	1,68,486
" to Zemindars to help their ryots	2,55,359
" to Municipalities under the Local Public Works Loan Act	21,000
Total...	15,01,030

The fullest scope has been given to the Government orders in these matters in the Sarun District, where Mr. Drummond and his subordinates have advanced—

	Rs.
For purchase of grain	3,26,500
" land improvements	51,853
" advances to ryots	1,34,789
" Municipal improvements	10,000
Total....	5,23,132

The latest district narratives show that in Sarun advances for helping ryots are still liberally taken. Seeing that in most cases these advances will certainly be recovered, every rupee advanced is a clear saving to the public treasury and a benefit to the country, as it either secures the execution of permanent improvements, or else saves future relief expenditure which cannot be recovered. During the next few weeks one of the most difficult and important tasks which devolve on civil and relief officers will be the distribution of advances of grain to ryots in the tracts where the supply is absolutely short.

34. Among the tracts which are not yet absolutely *distressed*, but regarding which the Lieutenant-Governor has had much anxiety, the Burdwan Division is the largest and most important.

35. Colonel Dalton has now completed his tour throughout his division; he is satisfied that the chiefs of the Tributary States will not let their people starve; he is anxious only about Palamow, part of Maunbhoom, and perhaps a part of Hazareebaugh.

37. The latest narrative from the Sonthal Pergunnahs (see enclosure No. 4) shows that there is no present need for anxiety in that district. Prices were at one time very high in one small tract where relief works were going on, and 10,000 maunds of Government grain have been imported for the use of those labourers, but the grain has not yet been actually used, and prices have fallen. From non-official quarters reports of impending distress in the Sonthal Pergunnahs have reached the Government; but so far as can be ascertained there is no present need for special measures beyond the opening of relief works. Sir Richard Temple is at the present time meeting the Sonthal Pergunnahs officers, and he will decide whether any further steps must be immediately taken.

38. On the Northern Bengal Railway works, and on the railway feeder roads, there are now about 7,000 persons employed. Labourers are abundant on the northern section of the line, but to the south in the Rajshahye district "labour is procured with difficulty." On the northern section of the line grain is obtainable by the work-people from the local markets at the price of 10 seers the rupee; on the southern section food is cheaper. Most of the labourers are paid by task-work; those who are on daily wages receive about 2½ to 3½ annas for a full day's work. As yet there is not nearly sufficient local labour available to finish the railway bank throughout its whole length.

39. The daily average of labourers on the Soane Canal works has fallen to 29,589. There is now much employment in the fields on the spring harvest, so that the local labourers are leaving the works. Food is supplied to the labourers from the local markets at about 12 seers per rupee. At one point on the works rice was selling at 9 seers per rupee, but wheat was at the same place obtainable at 14 seers. The number of labourers on the Sarun and Chumparun embankments has risen to 25,615 from 19,009 as shown in last Narrative. The numbers are said to be still increasing; and as the embankment works will probably be completed by the middle of April, sanction has been given to excavating an irrigation channel (88 miles long) along the rear of the Chumparun embankment; this work had previously been approved by the Government of India. Details of the project for a similar channel behind the Sarun embankment are being worked up; and the Lieutenant Governor hopes shortly to be in a position to ask sanction to the commencement of the high level canal which is to run through the north of Tirhoot and Chumparun from the Gunduck to the Koosee; the project has been completed in full detail as far as the Bagmuttee River. The reconstruction of the dam across the Damooda from which water is let into the Kana Nuddee is being pushed on.

40. The State Railway from the Ganges to Durbhunga in Tirhoot is being rapidly pushed on. On the 16th March sixteen miles of line had been laid, and the material train was running up to the sixteenth mile. One engine and twenty ballast wagons constitute the whole of the present rolling-stock, but parts of two more engines have arrived at Barh. The Engineer-in Chief hopes to finish the forty-four miles into Durbhunga by the end of April; and effort will be made to get ample rolling-stock, on to the road, so that large supplies of grain may be lifted directly the line is completed.

41. At enclosure No. 6 will be found the return of crimes against property on each distressed district during the month of February, as compared with previous years. It will be seen that the total of these crimes is nearly double the total for ordinary years. But the increase is not universal over all districts; for instance, in Rungpore, where there is much distress, crime is very little above the ordinary level; in Sarun also the increase is inconsiderable over the average of past years.

42. The names at enclosure No. 14 show that

53	Covenanted Civil Servants
60	Military Commissioned Officers of the Army
68	Uncovenanted Officers of the Police and Native Civil Service
22	persons specially engaged
203	officers

have already gone to the distressed districts. This number is exclusive of Public Works Department officers and subordinates, of the Companies of Native troops (Sappers and Native Infantry), and of the Non-Commissioned Native Officers who have been sent. It will be seen from these lists that the Government of India have fully and promptly complied with the indents and requisitions made by the Lieutenant-Governor.

43. Happily there has, as yet, been no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic among any of the bodies of people collected on relief works, or on any of the grain routes. Many of the people who come for relief are, however, more or less emaciated, and some are suffering from different diseases. It has been arranged therefore that a small medical establishment shall be stationed in every relief circle, on some of the larger relief works, and at some of the larger grain depôts. Large and sudden indents have been made on the Medical Department for native doctors and other medical subordinates. At enclosure No 15 will be found a report from Dr. Campbell Brown showing how these requisitions have been and are being met. The report is not a final report, but it shows that three officers of the Indian Medical Service, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and about sixty native doctors, have already joined their duty in the famine districts and twenty more are on their way. The Surgeon-General has caused packages of medicines and necessaries to be made up in Calcutta and sent to each native doctor who opens a famine hospital. The full staff of compounders has not yet been made up, but it will be completed before long. Next Narrative will show precisely where each medical subordinate is stationed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, 19th March 1874.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDONJEE ON HIS HOBBY.

I CONFESS I am rather disposed to envy one of the most amiable of this class of equestrians, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, who has been running a tilt against the Europeans who behave imperiously to natives, and especially do I admire him when he says that we "have no hesitation in shooting, killing, assaulting and ill-treating the natives, and committing gross outrages." Mr. Nowrojee is a Bombay man, and we are naturally proud to see a citizen, having mounted his steed, making him go vigorously. It may be that the cases he has given may on investigation turn out to be very different from the version with which he has been furnished, but that is a matter of no moment to Mr. Nowrojee, who has had his little gallop. He is pathetic on the hardships inflicted on two native gentlemen who, while travelling in a railway carriage, "were required by a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army to vacate their seats and give up the carriage for the exclusive occupation of himself and his female companions." Native gentlemen, you perceive, is as plean phrase, but English ladies are only "female companions," and the ordinary usage, on long journeys in India, of leaving ladies and their families together is an insult to the sensitive native. At about the same time this terrible injury was inflicted, an educated, enlightened native gentleman, the editor of an equally enlightened newspaper, was suing a Railway Company for damages, because a man of low caste had been allowed to enter a railway carriage in which he was seated. If you want to hear some really full flavoured cursing, up-hill and down-dale abuse, listen to a native gentlemen, if at your door one of your low caste servants presumes to take his card. There is one of Mr. Nowrojee's modern instances, however, which I am inclined to believe:—"On another recent occasion, when Mr. Thakore proceeded on a visit to a friend, who was in the service of the Guicowar of Baroda, before he could get out of the carriage which had conveyed him from the railway station, he was met by the European Political Resident, Colonel Phayre, accompanied by half a dozen troops, who threatened to arrest him for entering the Guicowar's territory, and forced him immediately to leave the city. To add insult to injury, this native civilian has been transferred from his post at Surat to a remote and desolate station like Carwar." What was this native civilian doing at Baroda—*que diable allait il faire dans cette galère?* The story may be true enough so far as it goes but if I knew the Collector at Surat I should like to ask him whether his assistant had leave to go away at all. As to the hardship of being sent to Carwar, surely if that port is good enough for English merchants, civilians, and engineers, Mr. Thakore may find it possible to exist there. The lady, who, at the conclusion of Mr. Furdonjee's fervid description of the insults and indignities heaped upon India (according to him his unhappy country swarms with men who have been murdered and mutilated by the dominant race) brought yet one more charge against Europeans, and deplored the retrograde step recently taken by Lord Hobart who no longer admitted native gentlemen to State balls in Madras, probably did not mean to reduce the whole thing to an absurdity, but she certainly succeeded in doing so. Possibly, however, this lady belongs to the class that can imagine few evils greater than not receiving an invitation to a ball given in the neighbourhood, for we know that

After all that's said and more,
The malice and spite of party are poor
To the malice and spite of a party next door,
To a party not invited.

—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

NATIVE HORSEMEN.

WE had the good fortune to witness the riding performances of some of the candidates for civil employ which took place at Chinsurah on Monday last, and a rare treat it was. Proceedings began by six of the young aspirants being directed each to choose a horse from a group that stood saddled and bridled under a tree on the maidan facing the barracks and the college. The animals differed in size and appearance, from the frisky long tailed tat who would not be mounted, to the "gharib" raw-boned monster, who refused to move out of a walk, except under the persuasive influence of a dog-whip, loudly smacked in his rear. It is said to be a test of horsemanship when the rider knows the exact moment at which to part company with his steed. That critical period was soon reached, for scarcely had the word of starting been given, when three out of the six horsemen lay prostrate on the field, while the rest—their arms, legs, and garments, flapping in the wind—were swiftly carried in the direction of the college stables. The unhorsed ones (all honour to their pluck), quickly regaining their feet and their seats, returned in triumph to the starting-place. Another batch then took the field, and was in its turn succeeded by a third detachment, and so the sport went on. A candidate being asked if he could ride well, naively replied that, he had had "lots of tosses," and expected to have many more, as all good riders, he had heard, got the most tumbles. Another was urged to clear the drain which skirted the maidan, and on his horse obstinately refusing to approach it, a bystander, in a tone of appeal, remarked to the examiner, "Oh, sir! see! the breeze is against him."

The Muhammadans, some of whom were excellent riders, came off best. The Hindu candidates, though not deficient in pluck, are wanting in the graces which distinguish a skilful horseman from an unpractised one. It is not an act of grace to come to the ground, when dismounting, like a sack of potatoes, or to stand, when mounting, two yards away from the horse, with toe uplifted, and pointing to the stirrup, which it vainly strives to reach.

While the riding was going on outside, the interior of the examination room disclosed a scene of another kind. Here a number of candidates were seated at desks endeavouring to "disgorge themselves of all they knew" on the subject of Botany. Curiosity prompted us to glance over a candidate's shoulder, and was rewarded by the sight of the following interesting piece of information: "Coffee—a kind of medicine to keep up nights without pains. In fact, sleep will leave the man who uses it." This hardly equals in excellence the answers given at a certain school-examination, of which we have heard, that America was discovered by Columbus in a boat off Mount Ararat, and that the discovery of the monsoon and trade-winds was to be reckoned among the important changes which had been taking place in the constitution of a certain continental empire.—*Englishman.*

ASSAM.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam is losing no time in seeing for himself the wants and requirements of the several districts committed to his charge.

On the 10th instant he reached Debrooghur, having marched from Dikhomookh upwards, through Sibsagar conferring with his Deputy Commissioners, and generally taking stock of the country.

The Debrooghur planters, through their Association, represented by all the planters within reach, presented an address, which, with the Chief Commissioner's reply, is hereto appended. A native deputation afterwards waited upon Colonel Keatinge with their views and opinions, and subsequently a party of Nagas attended and gave expression to their feelings in a characteristic dance.

Altogether the first visit of the Chief Commissioner to Debrooghur has created a very favourable impression. Officials and non-officials, Europeans and natives, all so far, seem to think that Colonel Keatinge decidedly is the right man in the right place.

ADDRESS.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Sir,—The planters of Debrooghur, through their Association, represented by the deputation here present desire to give you, Her Majesty's representative, their warmest and most hearty welcome on this your first visit to the most northern district of the extensive province committed to your charge.

We appreciate highly the benefit that must accrue to Assam, by being placed under the direct and immediate government of an officer whose distinguished services and antecedents give assurance of the wisdom and the vigor with which its affairs will be administered.

We feel that a new era of prosperity has been inaugurated. That the great and growing industry we have the honor to represent in its direct, and still more indirect bearings upon the welfare of the people, and the development of the province, is understood and appreciated by His Excellency's Government; and that we shall receive under your administration all that any wise planter wishes, or has a right to expect, namely, a clear stage, fair play, and no favor.

There are a few subjects bearing upon the general welfare and progress of the district which we beg respectfully to recommend to your wise consideration.

Telegraphic communication with Gowhatty and Calcutta is a want you, in the administration of the province, especially during the ever-present complications arising and likely to arise with the surrounding Frontier Tribes, will feel much more than we, great as that want undoubtedly is to the fast-increasing commercial community of the district, both native and European.

The cost of connecting by wire Debrooghur with Gowhatty would be comparatively slight, and as a measure of imperial importance, cannot be too highly estimated.

The roads of the district you have seen at their best. In the height of the rains, when not covered with water, in places from two to eight feet deep, they are mere bunds of adhesive mud, along which traffic is carried as it best can. Still even then most of the roads would be practicable for carts if the bridges were sound. With the exception of a few bridges, along the trunk road, and contiguous to Debrooghur, these, as a rule, are constructed of rotting timber. During the first year they are difficult to cross with a load, and during the second year, and until they topple down, are absolutely unsafe even to ride over.

It would be very much cheaper, in the long run, to build small pucca culverts during the next cold weather, instead of these insidious man traps. As a rule, the outlet for the water required would be met by a very small arch. Rivers requiring large expensively constructed bridges, might be left for the present; but it would be a great boon, and a great saving in public money would eventuate, if all small "jans" were as new bridges are required spanned by pucca culverts, or with iron girders.

As regards communication with Calcutta, we feel that, practically, we must, at least for many years to come, look to the broad bosom of the mighty Burrampootra as the channel by which our produce will find its way to market; and we think it fairly within the province of a Government interested so materially in the development of a new country to encourage some mode of quicker and more certain communication with Goalunda than at present for passengers, emigrants, Government stores, and light freight.

The Government of Bengal contemplated some such scheme, and most certainly a small subsidy, insuring steady communication with Goalunda within a week, would tend most materially to the development of the province, and in such development add to the coffers of the State very much more than would be immediately required to start a quick packet service.

Quick communication would lessen much the risk of emigrants dying from cholera; and if a depot for the reception of coolies was established at Doobree, and the roads leading thereto as contemplated by the Government of Bengal speedily opened out, privately recruited coolies could march across country, and thereby save the risk of contracting the seeds of disease in Calcutta and Lower Bengal.

More comfort on board the flats, less food, better arrangement for cooking in messes, a "tot" of rum occasionally served out under the eye of the commander, and plenty of exercise (forced if necessary) would further assist to this end. But a quick and short passage is really the chief desideratum. As an example of the advantage of people marching and cooking for themselves, survey coolies come up as ordinary passengers, cook their own food, &c., and rarely or ever get cholera.

While on this subject, we would observe that the 21st clause of New labor Act, prohibiting more than twenty coolies of any given factory marching together, is most objectionable, and foolishly objectionable, as when two or three sirdars from a plantation are sent off together they can assist each other, and are really much better proceeding together than separately.

If this clause cannot be repealed, we think it should be allowed to remain a dead letter.

Connected with the navigation of the Burrampootra there is another subject coming fast to the front, namely, the navigation of the smaller rivers, that act as feeders to it. Some of the more enterprizing planters are introducing steam launches for this purpose, and one gentleman expects to have a smaller steamer on the Debroo during the incoming rains. The "snags" and other impediments, however, blocking up the channels of this and other rivers, render it an undertaking of considerable risk; and we believe any reasonable sum of money spent in making these smaller rivers safer and more practicable for steam navigation would redound materially to the benefit of Government. The opening out of the old channel of the Debroo near its mouth, blocked up by the ingenuity of a former engineer, would improve the station, of Debrooghur much, and facilitate this navigation greatly.

We need scarcely here allude to the Waste Land Rules recently promulgated, except to express satisfaction that the principle of vesting full proprietary rights in the land reclaimed from a barbarous wilderness by the energy and enterprise of the planter, has after a suspension of some years, been again wisely endorsed by the Government of the day.

We think that the same principle might be prudently extended to the small "pottah" holdings that planters were, during that pause, or at any other time obliged to take up, by giving permission to such holders to redeem, in perpetuity, the rent chargeable thereon at the fair value of such rent to Government.

Fixity of tenure is the one grand desideratum of all agricultural enterprise, and in a country like Assam, with its millions of waste lands still unoccupied, no sensible loss could possibly accrue to Government by the alienation of a few acres more or less, at a proper number of years' purchase upon the rental, while the boon to planters, specially as a rule to small private planters, would be very great.

Wishing you, Colonel Keating, a long and brilliant administration over this the most rising province of all India, we have the honour to be your most obedient servants.

REPLY.

Gentlemen.—I thank you much for the welcome you have given me. I calculate greatly on your aid in securing to the province of Assam the progress which it needs. You are representatives of that which the province chiefly requires—capital, enterprise, and population. There is no other class in this province which possesses large capital, and the enterprise of the inhabitants is notoriously small. It is to you that we must look for progress. This being so, I concede without question that you are entitled to every assistance which the administration can give you, with due regard to financial considerations, and without injury to the interests of other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I concur in your strong recommendation that a line of telegraph should be laid from Gowatty to Debrooghur. The difficulty is that as yet no assurance has been received that the Government will be secured against incurring heavy loss by laying such a line. If the commercial community would guarantee the working expenses of the line, or even the expenses of the telegraph offices, I think it highly probable that the Government would construct the line without any expectation of receiving any return for the expenditure I am in no way authorised to make any promise, but I am sure the Government are prepared to meet you half way. I shall be glad to hear further from the Planter's Association on this point.

You have on many points correctly stated the difficulties which exist in the matter of internal communications. My own experience agrees with yours that it is better to make substantial permanent structures than to remain satisfied with bridges of bamboos and inferior timber. I must, however, remind you that in other parts of India good roads have been the work of generations. It is no easy matter to provide roads and bridges for a country within one generation. You have not mentioned one serious difficulty, that of providing for elephant traffic. This necessitates the building of bridges of a strength unnecessary for cart or foot traffic, and the making of long slopes by which the elephants may descend to admit of horses and carts passing them on the road.

It is useless, gentlemen, to look for a railway to Debrooghur within any reasonable time. To the Burrampootra we must look for our communication with the rest of the world. We must endeavour to feed it by roads and by subsidiary steam navigation on its affluents. For such subsidiary steam navigation I look to private enterprise.

But with regard to the improvement of the channels of these affluents, if you have any measures to suggest, I shall be ready to give them my warmest support. Perhaps a practical way of getting these channels opened out would be to place them under the supervision of committees formed of the Europeans who reside or hold property on their banks, and know what the practical difficulties are. These would be small river trusts.

Adverting to the subject of steam communication on the Burrampootra, I am glad to be able to inform you that the Government has already appointed an influential committee in Calcutta to re-consider how a service keeping regular time may best be organised. This committee is now sitting, and I earnestly hope that its labours may bear fruit. Defective communications are a bar to the investment of European capital. Men are chary of investing their money in a property he cannot visit.

The question of the mortality amongst the coolies on the river steamers is indeed a very serious one. The opinions you express regarding food, comforts on board the flats, and enforced exercise, will receive my fullest attention, and I hope to communicate again with your Association when I have more information, and have time to go fully into the subject. Regarding the necessity of giving land for tea cultivation on a fee-simple tenure, my personal view does not accord with that which you have expressed, but I consider the question as settled by the new rules, and I do not propose to discuss it here. You may rely upon my working the new rules, which give, I believe, all that you can reasonably expect, in a liberal spirit.

You say that Assam is the most rising province in India. This is, to borrow a word from our American cousins, a somewhat tall boast, and yet I have a faith that it is not an empty boast. You inhabit a country which has many drawbacks, but it has one quality which I think may justify your assertion. Assam has no months of very extreme weather. You escape here that three months of scorching heat and dryness which, in all other parts of the plains of India with which I am acquainted, kills all vegetation which is not irrigated, and makes European supervision out-of-doors, if not an impossibility, at least a cruelty.

Gentlemen, I have only again to thank you for the hopes of future progress which you have expressed, and for the handsome terms in which you have spoken of me personally. I on my part hope that we shall work together for the good of the province, the development of its resources, and the advancement of its people.

SCENES IN THE FAMINE COUNTRY.—II.

BUHEYRA VILLAGE.

IT was sunrise of the next morning when we woke from the improvised bed in the palanquin, which had been gently deposited during the night in the Thanua quadrangle. After a cold night, the hundreds of starving ones who were already on the police register for relief, were gathering up their rags all around and seeking the sunniest spots, where some munched the precious relics of cold food saved from the meal of the night before. A few men only had begun to attempt excavating a large tank, from the jungle on the edge of which their families began to appear. In the wood beyond, around the magistrate's tent, where the sun had not yet penetrated, not a human being was visible. Yet in the twenty minutes which we spent there group after group of women and children silently began to assemble around the tent, some mothers attempting to carry two children and to drag a third along, some children—themselves only fit to be carried—forced to help the younger ones. One family of five sat apart, mute and despairing, ashamed to beg, their rags one degree at least pitiful than those of their neighbours, and their faces of a type which shewed the respectable if not high caste poor. Others assailed the magistrate with cries for food the moment he appeared. All were fresh cases, and their names were at once entered for doles from the police station until they could be provided for in their own villages. Nowhere on the works had we seen such wrecks of humanity. One boy of eight, all bones, stood with his head falling forward on his breast, leaning on the mother who implored food for his sake and who vainly tried to hold up the suffering face that we might see the sunken cheeks and the glassy eyes. Only one of the women, the youngest, had retained sufficient vigour to use Asiatic gesticulations. Baring her shrivelled breasts she threw herself forward on the earth, drawing down with her a child in either hand. She would not be pacified even when their names were entered by the Thannadar, and immediate food was promised her. In the others a lower, almost the last, stage of famine had been reached. The passionate features of this starving mother had in their case given place to the passive, far-away look which tells that the bitterness of death has almost passed. The horrible calamity of this group, contrasted with the wistful, imploring look of the family who sat apart, and with the never-to-be-forgotten cries of the prostrate mother, told of weeks of previous suffering—raised the apprehension that now even the wisest relief would be too late. Such sights were too much for any spectator and, having seen the poor sufferers provided for, we turned rapidly away to look at the great golas or grain-storers around the Thanna. Built in a country where there are few trees save those which produce fruit, they are composed of split palms and matting, raised on floors. A more perfect means of tempting fires could not be devised, the space between the floors and the ground acting as flues, but no other seems possible in the circumstances. But we did not get clear of the village before a lad, who seemed the least emaciated of the roving bands encamped in and around it, rushed up displaying a bleeding arm and cursing the shopkeeper whom he had, this time unsuccessfully attempted to rob.

PUNDOUL.

Desirous to see some villages at a distance, and to test the suffering in detail, we began at a point three miles from the factory to announce that all sickly children who applied would receive coppers. Two miles farther on we came to the central village of Maghole, where the people were employed in pretending to dig the common tank. Here, without exception, we saw the saddest sight that met us in the famine country. It was past 10 in the morning and we found between 800 and 900 scattered over the hard bed of a shallow tank. There were few men. The mention of pice instantly caused work to cease, and a rush was made upon us which swept us up the side of the tank for some distance and trampled down some of the weaker ones. Prevailing on the adults, with some difficulty, to return to their work, we seated 300 children after a time in rows. It was a melancholy spectacle. A few were suffering from a scaly skin disease. Many had spleen. Nearly half had their faces covered with flies which they had neither will nor strength to drive away. The flies settled on the watery matter which exuded from the eyes of the little ones, mixed with the sand that had trickled down from the little baskets of earth carried on their heads. This solution of the cornea, as it is called, which we had only occasionally met with on the Government relief works and had seen at Buheyra, was the most touching sign of want we had met, the result of hunger slowly wasting away a tiny frame to death. Such cases are not unfrequent among the very poor in our hospitals, but we had never seen it on so large a scale. How many of these 300 will live under any system of relief and how long?—we found ourselves speculating, as the skinny hands or the little rag were trembling held out for the iron pice which are the circulation of the country at the rate, here, of a hundred to the rupee. We were surprised at the number of tottering children keeping one and often two babies only less than themselves, while the mothers made a show of working. Such cases were relieved with silver, as was right. There were some sweet faces among them—beautiful even in their wretchedness. Of all this stricken people is not the divine saying true to those, whether officials or not, who sympathise with them in any form—"I was an hungered and ye gave Me meat. . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me."

THE DURBHUNGA STATE RAILWAY.

After a night in a hospitable bed at Dulsing Serai we strike the State Railway at Bazutpore. Even the metre gauge is welcome after an almost road-less land, where a railway would have effectually prevented the suffering we have seen. In the past few weeks Major Stanton has managed to lay down 15 miles of line along which we travel at the running rate of 15 miles an hour, the little engine of 16 tons weight dragging ten waggons up the Ganges and back again three times a day.

THE RELIEF SYSTEM.

We have described only what we have seen, but every day since our visit has witnessed an improvement. The spectacle of the failure of the rice crop of North Tirhoot and Chumparun and the practical absence of a spring crop, looked at in the light of the horrors of 1866, should have led to the organization of relief a month earlier, all along North Chumparun, Tirhoot and Bhangulpore. This is not the time to trace the responsibility for that delay. The deputation of Sir Richard Temple to the spot secured the comparative efficiency of transport arrangements and the giving of orders for village relief. But even his second visit to Mudhoobunee, when the estimates were largely increased, was not sufficient to develop the village system in time for the sudden access of famine, as proved by the rush of thousands of emaciated creatures to the roads and towns, so early as the beginning of March. Hence the necessity for Sir George Campbell's sudden visit to Durbhunga. Cases like those of Buheyra and Pundoul, to say nothing of Hattee, Singhea and Soopole, show that there was practically no village system in spite of the zeal of the local officers.

The Lieutenant Governor made every one clearly understand the way in which advance to ryots are to be worked. He met the Relief Committee and other native gentlemen, and urged them to assist by personal as well as by money aid. He told the Government officers they must utilise local and indigenous agency freely.

The result of the progressing village saystem up to the 21st March is, that while one fourth of the 850,000 human beings of Mudhoobunee are still on the public works, the proportion has been reduced to one-seventh in the model subdivision of Durbunga.

THE FUTURE.

As the months go on and April passes into May and June, it seems inevitable that suffering should creep slowly over the dense population south and east of the present famine country between the Gogra and the Kosee. The time must come, too, when Nepal, regarding which Government ought to publish all it knows, will as in 1866 add to the difficulty. How soon and to what extent this will be the case he would be a bold man who would definitely say. Opinions in Tirhoot itself, alike of officials and planters, vary from deep gloom to gloom less deep, but all are alike grave. How long will the Rubbee crop now being harvested last?—is the question. No practical man who we met expects South Tirhoot to escape longer than the end of May, when State relief, they say, will be required there on a large scale. This much is a cause of thankfulness that, if the famine of North Tirhoot has come suddenly and early, it at least enjoys all the attention of Government, and the experience which it gives will make every authority keenly vigilant as to distress in other districts. We are relieving the Gogra-Kosee country on a scale unprecedented in the history of any famine. But for the action of both Governments, North Tirhoot and Chumparun must already have witnessed a mortality proportionally more hideous than any yet recorded, so complete was the failure of the rice crop, so inaccessible is the tract. And who will dogmatise about the condition of Western Dinagepore and portions of the adjoining districts as far as Rungpore six weeks hence, or say that portions of the country south of the Ganges will not see the same sharp though late attack of famine as in 1866? There, too, Government must be prepared—is preparing—for the possible worst.

The most pressing practical question from this time for the country which we know to be striken, is that of seed-grain. This sits heavy on many an official's heart, in spite of the assurance of some that there never was a famine yet in which enough of seed was not reserved. Mr. Stuart Bayley, the Commissioner, more wisely looks for help to Gorruckpore where a whole pergunnah or riding has been under acclimatised Carolina rice. A double benefit would be conferred on North Tirhoot if such a variety could become indigenous. Undoubtedly the few zemindars and native capitalists have hoarded up seed and some have already on a small scale been induced to exchange it for Burma rice for immediate consumption. But is there enough? Colonel Burn of the Durbhunga Raj finds it difficult to procure anything like the quantity required for his three quarters of a million of cultivators. The sad thing is that so much fine rice of the last scanty crop was actually exported from the very tracts for which it is now doubtful if seed can be got. This difficulty must be practically settled by the month of May. Let us hope that the water question will settle itself, from the number of village tanks now being deepened and dug, but this cannot be till the rains, and there will be suffering from that cause also till the end of June. North of the Bagmuttee we saw only one village tank with water in it and that was fast disappearing. The mangoe crop will give some relief but may bring disease in its train. At present there is reason for gratitude that no sign of an epidemic has appeared.

The thought of these thousands of emaciated and sickly children is depressing. A more prolific race than those who inhabit the rice country of North Behar we have never seen, save in the similar Bengalee villages of Hooghly. How many of these little sufferers, whose appearance makes the strongest man weak as he looks at them, will survive the coming months however benevolent the exertions of Government to save them? What is Burma rice to them? Those already deserted are saved from death by milk and arrowroot, and by a loving care such as the English mother lavishes on her own. But what of the children of a whole population in their cheerless huts during the sun of June and the rain of August? In the Punjab famine of 186- she-goats were largely imported for this purpose; the matter demands attention as part of the village relief system.

The state Railway to Durbhunga must be accepted as the first of those public works, so long denied to rich Tirhoot by successive Governments, in spite of its splendid contributions to the land and income taxes. Lord Northbrook has already pledged his Government to do justice to these districts. We agree with his Excellency, after seeing the country, in his preference of light railways over Canals. But Canals are the preventives of famine of which railways are only the cure, and if Mr. Gibbon's recommendations after 1866 towards cheaply utilising the waters of the sub Himalayan tracts had been carried out, as they might have been by this time, the absence of the usual rainfall between the Kosee and the Gogra would have been atoned for.

Our conclusion is this. Granted the loss of a month, which means increased suffering, some mortality and much expenditure, all the authorities, nearly all the planters and a few of the natives have done and are nobly doing their duty to save what, we must persist in fearing, may ultimately prove to be from three-fourths to four-fifths of a distressed population of four millions in the three districts of Thirhoot alone.—*Friend of India.*

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood. Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, and not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.* Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON	On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND,	" PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

S ON FIXED DEPOSIT.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR [illegible]

FOR SALE, [illegible] and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, [illegible] MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[TH]E ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
A TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
ad at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
THE [illegible]

For
SUEZ
merce
Copie
single

AT

LI

RE

SECO

Apply to

ADVE

THE P
Press
Great Indi
roda, and
advertisin
Companies
ing Notices
The anno
languages.
The advan
bringing int
monstrated
Advertisers,
n the United
Insurance
Merchants, T
on the notice
way Station A
There is no
ally valuable
increasing nu
trunk lines
seeing that th
language, wo
Railway Stati
And as nea
AT BOMBAY,
ways to their
Statio s on th
valuabl as m
notice of the P
Advertisers
they wish th
period that m
an extremely
liberal use of t
ments known t
Placards, ac
at the "Bomba

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£1,609,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,[illegible],000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducements to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents, at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 74

Subscribed Capital	£500,000
Paid-up Capital	£50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Kimmington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 13,910, assuring ... £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,992,4[illegible]3-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £867,709-3-5

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in